

**BELL'S**  
SCOTCH WHISKY  
More ye go

# THE GUARDIAN

London

Friday August 20 1971

4p

**BELL'S**  
SCOTCH WHISKY  
More ye go

## Heath rebukes Lynch for Ulster threats

BY OUR POLITICAL STAFF

Mr Heath last night made a blistering attack on the Irish Prime Minister, Mr Jack Lynch, who earlier condemned British attempts to find "military solutions" to the Ulster problem.

Mr Heath's message to Dublin last night used the strongest language and ought into the open a rift between the British and Irish Governments, which may be difficult to heal. The British Prime Minister's anger had erupted after a telegram from Mr Lynch had warned against military solutions to the problems of Northern Ireland.

The telegram, sent through the Post Office, was on its way and the text was passed to the press, while talks were still going on at Chequers between Mr Heath and Mr Lynch.

Some political observers thought the telegram had been sent in progress but both Mr Heath and Mr Lynch had stated before its contents were known.

The text of Mr Lynch's telegram ran as follows: "The events since the introduction of internment without trial in Northern Ireland indicate the failure of current military operations as a solution to the problems of Northern Ireland."

It must now be obvious to all that solutions require to be found through political means and should be based on the principle of immediate full equality of treatment for everyone in Northern Ireland, irrespective of political views or religion.

In the event of the continuation of existing policies of military operations, I intend to support the policy of resistance now being used by the non-Unionist community.

In the event of agreement to a policy of finding solutions by political means, I am prepared to come to a meeting of all the interested parties, designed to discuss ways and means of promoting the economic, social and political well-being of all the Irish peoples, North or South, without prejudice to the aspirations of the great majority of the Irish people to the reunification of Ireland."

In a telegrammed reply Mr Heath told Mr Lynch: "Your telegram today is unjustified in its content, unacceptable in its attempts to interfere in the affairs of the UK, and can in no way contribute to the solution of the problems in Northern Ireland."

"You should know that the principle of equality of treatment for everyone in Northern Ireland is the accepted policy of the governments of the UK and of Northern Ireland and is being fully implemented. By seeking to obscure this fact you do no service to any of the people of Northern Ireland."

"The military operations to which you refer are designed solely for the defence of the people against armed terrorists, who are supported from the Republic. I hope you would deplore and join us in suppressing."

"These operations are thus a necessary prelude to the restoration of greater harmony between the communities in Northern Ireland. While I naturally welcome the contacts with you as the head of a friendly government, and while Mr Faulkner and I have often made clear our desire to see greater co-operation between all governments concerned in promoting that mutual prosperity and well-being of the people of Northern Ireland and the Republic, I cannot accept that anyone outside the UK can participate in meetings designed not to permit the political development of any part of the UK."

"I find your reference to supporting a policy of passive resistance now being pursued by certain elements in Northern Ireland, calculated to do the maximum damage to the co-operation between the communities in Northern Ireland, which it is our purpose, and I would hope would be your purpose, to achieve."

"I deeply regret the fact that when a meeting has already been arranged between us to discuss the whole range of matters of common interest to our two countries you should have publicly taken up a position so calculated, not only to increase tension in Northern Ireland, but also to impair our efforts to maintain good relations between the UK and Irish Republic."

**MINISTER accuses BBC, back page: 5; Harold Jackson and Simon Winchester, page 15**

**Catholic JPs resign in Derry protest**

Thirty Roman Catholics have withdrawn from public life in Londonderry in protest against internment, what they call "the reign of repression." They include magistrates and three members of the development commission which governs the city.

Their action is the first major step in the campaign for the withdrawal of the Royal Ulster Constabulary and the Royal Ulster Constabulary's police liaison committee; the chairman and four members of the committee; the vice-chairman and four members of the education committee; the vice-chairman and one member of the health committee; the chairman of the technical college board of governors, and last year's high sheriff.

The commanding officer of the marine who shot and killed a deaf-and-dumb man in Strabane on Wednesday night said yesterday that no specific warning had been given to the deaf mute before the soldier fired. The army insisted that the man had been waving a pistol, but several eye-witnesses have said he was unarmed.

A former chairman of Strabane Urban Council, Mr John McElroy, said yesterday that he had at least 25 witnesses of the incident who would say that the man, Mr Eamon McDevitt, a 24-year-old labourer, who was shot in the head and killed instantly during severe rioting in the town, did not have a gun.

Lieutenant-Colonel Roger Ephraums, the commanding officer of the Royal Ulster Constabulary's police liaison committee, said that between 500 and 700 people had attended a meeting of the Northern Ireland Civil Rights Association in the town on Wednesday evening. The meeting was addressed by Miss Bernadette Devlin, and when it moved off peacefully, leaving about 100 people, mainly youths, the youths started stoning the police, who called for army assistance. Two troops of 100 men each were sent to help.

The people were warned then that the commands would take offensive action if they continued to expose themselves. Colonel Ephraums said: "But the youths continued to rampage through the town, and the troops used CS gas and rubber bullets against them. It was clearly a riot situation," said the colonel.

On two or three occasions during the disturbance, a man was seen carrying a pistol. These observations were made over a period of 10 minutes and the man was seen no more than 200 yards from the Common Market.

Mr Vic Feather, the TUC general secretary, said last night: "It's a dismal outlook for everybody and a depressing prospect for school-leavers. With unemployment on the scale, choosing a career is less than Hobson's Choice for many people. When their hopes are frustrated, the nation's future is damaged."

John Whitehall, deputy director-general of the Confederation of British Industry, described the figures as "perfectly wretched." But he forecast that the rising trend would level off this winter, and he hoped to see the figure going down substantially as the economy picked up.

In one month the total for the whole of the country has risen by 75,000. It is without question the highest August figure since the war, and the worst figure for any month since February, 1963—the winter of the big freeze. The percentage of unemployed has crept up from 3.4 to 3.7 in one month.

At this stage, the Government has no idea when the total will start to fall. Officials keep on talking about an eventual flattening out, but they cannot forecast when it will take place. Next month will obviously be a crucial one for the Government. Usually between August and September, as school-leavers find jobs, the numbers out of work drop. If they continue to rise, the Government is in for a difficult winter.

Apart from the high number of unemployed school-leavers—55,259—and 24,000 mature students looking for vocational work, the Government argues that the "shake-out" in industry as a result of rationalisation and development continues to be a strong contributory factor to high unemployment. This year the main redundancies have occurred in the food and drink industries, iron and steel, motor manufacturing, electrical and chemical engineering, and aero-space. Though the Department cannot produce an accurate geographical breakdown, the main areas affected have been the Midlands, Scotland, the North-west, and the Northern areas.

A depressing sign this month is the steady rise in the number of men unemployed in the North. It is as high as 9.2 per cent. Scotland is 8.2, Wales 6.1, and Yorkshire and Humberside 5.7. In the normally prosperous West Midlands it has reached 5.4.

A breakdown of the total shows another disturbing development. Unemployment is beginning to bite in areas like the South-east (an increase of 13,684 on last month), and the North-west (15,579). The increase in the development areas has not been so marked.

Leader comment, page 10; A town on the dole, page 15



The smallest fountain attracted the biggest queue in Trafalgar Square yesterday. Thirsty tourists waited three deep in the shade to cool off.

## Foreign exchange markets to open again on Monday

From HELLA PICK: Brussels, August 19

London's foreign exchange market will be reopened on Monday, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Barber told the Common Market Finance Ministers here tonight.

The money markets of the EEC countries will also open on Monday, the EEC's Washington office said.

The Community believes that London will then operate wider exchange bonds against the dollar, although the Treasury spokesman here refused to confirm or deny this.

The US has been calling for a general realignment of currencies, but Mr Barber said that before there could be a serious dialogue the US would have to agree to abolish the 10 per cent surcharge on imports imposed by President Nixon.

Mr Barber said that the continuation of efforts to find a common plan of action to enable European foreign exchange markets to open next week. They are finding great difficulty in reaching agreement, but he was prepared for an all-night marathon and, when they first met Mr Barber, today, were unable to put any agreed ideas to him, beyond affirming the need to have a united European front.

Mr Barber was caught in the middle of efforts to find a non-committal speech and comments in which he attempted to show sympathy to both sides of the debate within the EEC.

He indicated that rather than having the European currencies floating against the dollar (as the Germans would prefer) Britain favours fixed parties, possibly with fixed fluctuating bands than at present, against the dollar. This is also part of the French plan, but, as far as the double-tier currency market, which the French also want, is concerned, Britain appears to feel that the British economy could not cope.

Mr Barber told the Finance Ministers that the two-tier system could be a solution for some EEC countries, but not for Britain. He saw no reason why some should operate it while others do not and hoped

that Britain would be able to adopt measures compatible to those which the Community may adopt.

Mr Barber began his 40-minute speech by saying this was an historic meeting. He was clearly very satisfied that the Six was going through this consultation process with Britain and pointed out that six members of the Group of Ten leading banking nations were present. So long as they can agree to act together, they could have great influence on the monetary situation.

Mr Barber had so far declined to comment on the crisis because he had first wanted to take account of the views of his Common Market colleagues. Now he felt able to say that in the long term there was now a great opportunity to reconsider the monetary system. But in the short term the situation considered was the conditions under which the foreign exchange markets could be reopened on Monday.

It was of the utmost importance that Britain should keep in touch with the Community countries. Britain's aim was to restore stability to the currency situation, and thereafter to work for a more soundly based international

monetary system without restrictions on trade. The Ministers were in deep trouble today in the efforts to reach agreement on common arrangements for reopening their foreign exchange markets—the most urgent problem caused by the measures announced by President Nixon last weekend.

Obviously short-term problems and long-range reforms of the cracking international monetary system cannot be dissociated. But the differences between the Six on fundamental reforms are so considerable that all the focus here today was on patching up on a temporary working basis the formula under which the Six would fix exchange rates between themselves around a "pivot"—to fix their currencies against each other on a temporary working basis and postpone any formal realignment. The EEC countries would then be left free to operate a single or double-tier exchange system against the dollar and other currencies.

Critics saw many loopholes, but the main difficulty was to reach agreement on the exchange rates relationships between the currencies of the

Six under this formula, and it was still not certain early tonight whether the Community would be able to reach agreement around the Belgian proposals. All were agreed that there must be some common plan of action by Monday, and this may provide the impetus for a last-minute compromise.

The Six are ready to have Britain and the other candidates for membership associated with the policies they are trying to formulate. Whether Switzerland would also be asked to join the enterprise is less clear. But Germany stands by the view which Professor Schiller has consistently expressed, that a long-term solution to the crisis in the international monetary system must be sought through negotiations among all the major banking nations, including the United States.

As far as the Germans are concerned, they are clearly anxious to avoid an economic and monetary crusade against the Americans, but at the same time Professor Schiller, like Mr Barber, underlined here today that there should be no general realignment of currencies until the United States abandons the 10 per cent surcharge.

Whether France wants an open war on the dollar is a more difficult question to answer, but the EEC Finance Ministers were far more preoccupied with the immediate problem

World reaction, page 2; Anthony Harris, page 16

**Soviet row with Rumania grows**

RUMANIA yesterday suddenly summoned a joint meeting of the Communist Party Central Committee, the State Council, and the Government after a meeting on Wednesday between the Soviet Ambassador in Bucharest and the Rumanian leader, President Ceausescu.

The Rumanian Agency last night said the rare midsummer meeting of Rumania's three highest councils discussed two questions which Western observers said had inflamed relations between Bucharest and Moscow in recent weeks:

1 Rumania's independent attitude towards Comecon, the Soviet bloc's economic organisation, and, 2 Rumania's attitude towards China, which has created major and growing misgivings in Moscow.

The meeting between the Soviet Ambassador, Mr Drozdhenko, and President Ceausescu was tersely covered in a six-line communiqué issued by Agerpress, which described it as "comradely." This term usually means that a major row has taken place.

Western observers could not recall a similar meeting of Rumania's three top bodies in the midsummer holiday season in recent years and said it must be regarded as an emergency debate over Rumania's deteriorating relations with Moscow.

At the same time it was revealed that the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr Gromyko, had had political talks in East Berlin in recent days. The East German official news agency (AD) disclosed his presence in the city as sources in the West forecast that the Big Four talks on Berlin are on the verge of final agreement.

Czech anniversary, page 10

**Don't forget the camera this weekend**

**Kodak**

**904,190 jobless—and million soon?**

By KEITH HARPER

comment on the Government announcement. He attacked "these appalling figures," declaring that unemployment had reached crisis proportions.

The Opposition industry spokesman said that the crisis would deepen over the winter, with redundancies coming everywhere, throwing more and more families into anxiety and hardship. Mr Heath, it seemed, was prepared to tolerate pre-war levels of unemployment, and people would doubt his desire to protect living standards if he was allowed to force Britain into the Common Market.

Mr Vic Feather, the TUC general secretary, said last night: "It's a dismal outlook for everybody and a depressing prospect for school-leavers. With unemployment on the scale, choosing a career is less than Hobson's Choice for many people. When their hopes are frustrated, the nation's future is damaged."

John Whitehall, deputy director-general of the Confederation of British Industry, described the figures as "perfectly wretched." But he forecast that the rising trend would level off this winter, and he hoped to see the figure going down substantially as the economy picked up.

In one month the total for the whole of the country has risen by 75,000. It is without question the highest August figure since the war, and the worst figure for any month since February, 1963—the winter of the big freeze. The percentage of unemployed has crept up from 3.4 to 3.7 in one month.

At this stage, the Government has no idea when the total will start to fall. Officials keep on talking about an eventual flattening out, but they cannot forecast when it will take place. Next month will obviously be a crucial one for the Government. Usually between August and September, as school-leavers find jobs, the numbers out of work drop. If they continue to rise, the Government is in for a difficult winter.

Apart from the high number of unemployed school-leavers—55,259—and 24,000 mature students looking for vocational work, the Government argues that the "shake-out" in industry as a result of rationalisation and development continues to be a strong contributory factor to high unemployment. This year the main redundancies have occurred in the food and drink industries, iron and steel, motor manufacturing, electrical and chemical engineering, and aero-space. Though the Department cannot produce an accurate geographical breakdown, the main areas affected have been the Midlands, Scotland, the North-west, and the Northern areas.

A depressing sign this month is the steady rise in the number of men unemployed in the North. It is as high as 9.2 per cent. Scotland is 8.2, Wales 6.1, and Yorkshire and Humberside 5.7. In the normally prosperous West Midlands it has reached 5.4.

A breakdown of the total shows another disturbing development. Unemployment is beginning to bite in areas like the South-east (an increase of 13,684 on last month), and the North-west (15,579). The increase in the development areas has not been so marked.

Leader comment, page 10; A town on the dole, page 15

**Quins fight to live**

THE THREE surviving Grundy quins were yesterday given a "reasonably good chance" of living. Doctors in Bolton said that their mother, Mrs Pauline Grundy, had been taking a mild fertility drug, Clomiphene. Two of the quins, who were seven weeks premature, died late on Wednesday night.

**Advt: Commercial advertising scenes are being installed in 50 post offices in the Manchester area. The screens, the size of a large television set, can show up to 40 advertisements, each lasting 40 seconds.**

**Saved: An agricultural research station in Lincoln has been advised by scientists to try lion dung to protect its plants from rabbits and hares, and Cleethorpes zoo is to cooperate. Small piles of the dung will be placed round fields this autumn, when the plants are most vulnerable.**

**Aid: Robert Pierpoint, a Red Cross official on a fundraising visit to Britain, explained yesterday how a useless shipment of brassieres to East Pakistan was turned to good use—they were cut in half and the cups used to measure out rations of rice and flour for the starving people.**

TV, radio—2

Overseas... 24  
Inns 16-18 Sport... 21-23  
Means... 6 Women... 9  
to... 5-7 X-words 28, 33

assified—4, 19-21



## OVERSEAS NEWS

## US takes firm line on freeze in spite of union hostility

From RICHARD SCOTT: Washington, August 19

The Executive Council of the AFL-CIO met this morning to listen to the Secretary of Labour, Mr Hodgson, and the President's budget director, Mr Schultz, trying to justify the wage-price freeze and other elements in President Nixon's new economic policy. The meeting took place against a background of mounting labour criticism of the programme from all over the country—and signs that labour may define its terms.

## Tokyo exchange under pressure

From JOHN O'CALLAGHAN: Tokyo, August 19

Amid a snowballing sense that the yen must be revalued the probability grew here tonight that the Tokyo stock market may have to close to prevent an irreparable slide into depression.

With 62 million shares on offer as the market opened today, there was a distinct feeling that the situation was getting out of hand.

Influential figures in the ruling Liberal Democratic Party are urging the Government to make a public statement to make its position clearer in view of the growing impression that the yen is the only currency out of step.

Japan continued to support the dollar in large-scale buying operations in the Tokyo market, but as she acted alone

this added to the unwelcome feeling of isolation.

The Bank of Japan is believed to have begun planning at least to float the yen in the likely event that EEC countries float their currencies. Bankers here think that a fixed-rate yen would in those circumstances become subject to massive speculation leading to an inevitable upward valuation.

One major factor holding back any change in yen value is the knowledge that much of Japan's trading in heavy industry is done on massive credit terms, sometimes as much as 80 per cent, and that revaluation would at least wipe out the profits of huge firms with large debts outstanding from American shipowners. Nationally these outstanding credits are estimated at \$4,500 millions.

## Australia faces British levies

Canberra, August 19

Australian exports to Britain would face variable levies from the beginning of Britain's transition period of entry into the European Economic Community, the Trade and Industry Minister, Mr Douglas Anthony, told Parliament here tonight.

In a Ministerial statement on his recent negotiations concerning Britain's entry into the EEC, Mr Anthony said EEC suppliers would be able to undersell Australian products because of the operations of the Community preference.

Britain had agreed that, upon its entry, regarded as January 1, 1973, it would adopt the mechanisms of the Common Agricultural Policy and would apply in full the principle of Community preference.

Quantitative restrictions which have secured access to Australian butter, cheese, and apples will be abolished right from the beginning of the transitional period," Mr Anthony said.

"The one exception is sugar,

where Britain has already committed herself under the Commonwealth sugar agreement to December 31, 1974."

After that, Mr Anthony said, Australian exports would be subject to transitional arrangements which have not yet been fully worked out.

Mr Anthony predicted that Australia would face new barriers for its products which would raise serious problems for some industries. He had been told Britain had obtained an understanding in relation to a safeguard clause to be used in the event of a disruption of the trade of third countries such as Australia.

"This safeguard clause provides that, if circumstances arise during the transitional period in which significant volumes of trade risk serious disruption, the enlarged Community will take effective action to deal with the situation," the Minister said.

Reuter.

## Book on Islam a 'malicious fake'

Moscow, August 19

A Soviet information agency official today described a book let on Islam circulated abroad as a malicious fake. The book, under the title "The Soviet Union and Islam," purports to have been published by Novosti press agency and written by the Soviet Ambassador to Ceylon, Mr Nishanov.

It attributes statements directed against the Islamic religion by Lenin, and refers to "the

anti-religious campaign waged against Islam in the Soviet Union."

The official, Mr Khachaturov, deputy director of Novosti, said the booklet had been circulated in Ceylon, Somalia, Egypt, and other Arab countries. Asked if statements it contained were wrongly attributed, he replied that it was possible to produce blasphemy by selected quotation even from the Bible. — Reuter.

## TELEVISION

MARGARET TYZACK in Balzac's "Cousin Bette," part the second (BBC-2, 9.20), previously shown last Saturday. Or further adventures of an agony-columinist with your good-grooming guide Phyllis Calvert (ITV, 9.0). But you'll probably watch the flesh show (Miss United Kingdom, BBC-1, 9.20). Earlier, the gentle humour of "Misleading Cases," (BBC-1, 8.30).

## BBC-1

11.25 a.m. Cricket: Third Test—England v. India.  
1.30 p.m. Watch with Mother.  
1.45 News.  
1.53 Dyal: Don't Welsh quiz.  
2.18 Cricket: Third Test—England v. India.  
4.20 Play School.  
4.40 Jackanory.  
5.55 Score with the Scaffold.  
5.25 Boss Cat.  
5.50 News.  
6.0 London This Week.  
6.20 Tomorrow's World: Technology and the Small Boat—from the river Hamble, Hampshire.

## BBC-2

11.0-11.20 a.m. Play School: Science Day.  
3.40-3.55 p.m. Cricket: Third Test—England v. India.  
7.30 News.  
8.0 A View of the Islands Jersey—Tourists, Please Note This is Private Property.

## ITV

LONDON (Thames)

2.55 p.m. Shooting.  
3.20 The Twilight Forest: Tropical rain forests of Nigeria, and Ghana.  
3.45 Zingalong: Danny Street sings.  
4.0 Yoga for Health.  
4.25 Skippy.  
4.40 Secret: Squirrel.  
5.15 Pollypoo.  
5.50 News.  
6.0 Riptide.

## LONDON WEEKEND

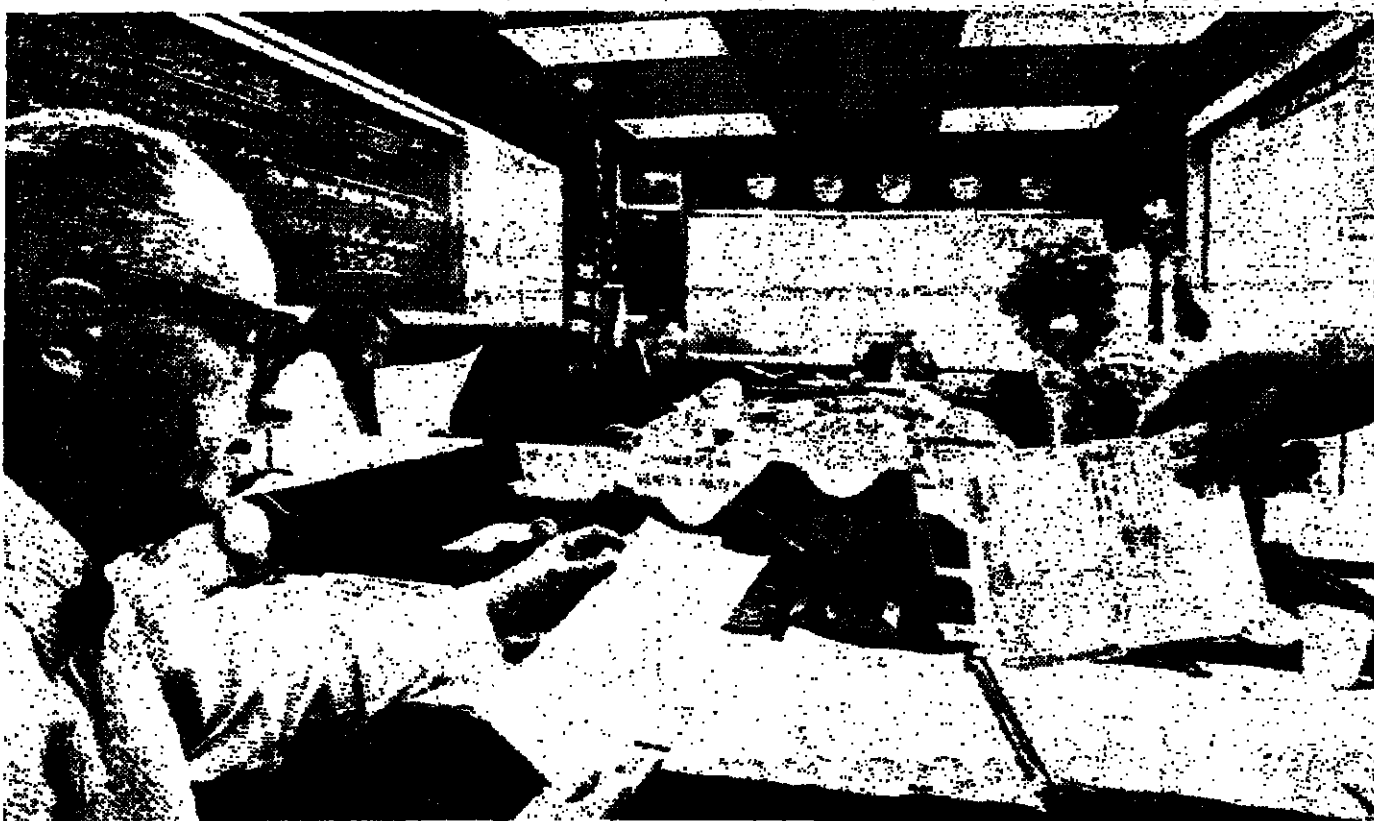
7.0 Sky's the Limit.  
7.30 Cribbins.  
8.0 The F.B.I.  
9.0 Kate.  
10.0 News.  
10.20 Police 5.  
10.40 Horror Film: "I Married a Monster From Outer Space," with Tom Tryon, Gloria Talbott.  
12.00 midnight On Reflection: Coral Browne Reflects on Mrs Patrick Campbell.  
12.25 a.m. A Likely Story.

## ANGLIA

4.0 p.m. Anglia News.  
4.30 Romper Room.  
4.50 Voyage to the Bottom of the Sea.  
5.30 News.  
6.0 About Anglia.  
6.35 Crossroads.  
7.0 Sky's the Limit.  
7.30 News.  
8.0 A View of the Islands Jersey—Tourists, Please Note This is Private Property.

## SOUTHERN

3.10 p.m. Yoga for Health.  
3.40 Women Today.  
4.10 Houseparty.  
4.25 Fun on a Rainy Day.  
4.35 Charlie Brown.  
5.20 Pollypoo.  
5.50 News.  
6.0 Day by Day.  
6.30 Albert and Victoria.  
7.0 Sky's the Limit.  
7.30 News.  
8.0 The Golden Mistress.  
8.30 News.  
9.0 Kate.  
10.0 News.  
10.20 Police 5.  
10.40 News.  
11.00 News.  
11.20 a.m. Weather: It's All Yours.



The operations centre of the Office of Emergency Preparedness in Washington checks reports showing compliance with President Nixon's wage-price freeze. Some months ago Congress was told that it would take an actual disaster or at least threatened nuclear attack to draw the OEP into wage-price matters

## Congress holds out on funds US denies block on summit

From RICHARD SCOTT

Washington, August 19  
The United States Controller-General, Mr Elmer Staats, has confirmed that unless the Pentagon makes available a copy of its five-year military aid programme by September 1, no funds will be provided for foreign aid for the current year.

Mr Staats presides over the General Accounting Office which is the investigative watchdog agency for Congress. It is authorised to hold up funds which have been voted in cases in which it finds that the law has been breached. And Mr Staats has ruled that the law requires the executive body to provide any document sought by Congress within 35 days unless the President formally, and in writing, gives his reasons why this should not be done.

For the past two years both the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the General Accounting Office have been pressing the Pentagon to make available a copy of its five-year military aid programme. This has been refused on the grounds that the document was for purely internal use, was only tentative, and was strictly top secret.

Now Mr Laird, in reply to Senator Fulbright's latest request for a copy of the document and his threatened ban on all funds for foreign aid, claims that no such document exists. He has only 10 days in which to change his mind, or lose all foreign aid funds for the year.

Mr Staats has written reasons for withholding the document.

## Climbers rescued

Two British climbers, one of them injured, were rescued yesterday after being stranded for 48 hours on a ledge in the French Alps. The climbers, aged 36, of Hopton, Staffordshire, who suffered shoulder and knee injuries, were brought down by helicopter. He and Roger Cully, aged 30, of Wellington, Shropshire, were attempting to climb the 12,800 ft Walker Spur in the Grandes Jorasses.

Another British climber, Alan Paul Rousse, aged 19, of New Brighton, was taken to hospital with an injured ankle after being rescued during the night from the south face of the Aiguille du Fou.

Washington, August 19

The State Department today denied that the United States is blocking a meeting of the group of 10 world financial powers and said no formal proposal for such a conference had been made.

The official spokesman, Mr Robert McCloskey, said that to his knowledge no Government had formally proposed such a meeting, which it is reported may be held in Washington this weekend after the present Common Market ministerial conference.

Asked whether the United States was seeking to prevent the group of 11 from meeting to discuss the effects of the US suspension of the dollar's gold convertibility, Mr McCloskey said: "I cannot say and would not say the United States is blocking such a meeting."

The Treasury Secretary, Mr John Connally, was reliably reported to have told Japan's Ambassador, Nobuhiko Ushiba, yesterday that the US would not agree to an international conference until there had been intensive bilateral talks with Japan and other leading countries.

Reports from Tokyo today that the US will send a high official there for talks on cur-

rency problems brought a denial from the Treasury, although observers said it was still possible that they might send David Kennedy, Ambassador-at-Large in charge of economic affairs, or another State Department representative at a later stage.

Mr Nathaniel Samuel, deputy Under-Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, has been designated to represent the US at a meeting of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in Geneva next Tuesday.

The Geneva meeting will examine the US import surcharge and there may be a move to appoint a working group to see whether the new tax is compatible with GATT rules.

Asked today what US diplomats were telling nations who inquired how long the 10 per cent duty would remain in effect, Mr McCloskey said: "The answer is that it is temporary and no one can define 'temporary' as of today."

He declined to comment on whether the lifting of the surcharge would be dependent on achievement of fairer exchange rates between the dollar and other currencies or improvement of the US balance of payments position. — Reuter.

## 'Routine' crisis for Argentina

From LEWIS H. DIUGUID: Buenos Aires, August 19

The most drastic South American reaction so far to President Nixon's dollar policy occurred here with the resignation of the president of the Argentine Central Bank.

Señor Ricardo Grunstein said he wanted to give the Chief of State, General Lanusse, a free hand. But indications are that he referred more to internal tensions than to external ones.

Monetary crises are routine here. The novelty is that this one was not wholly made in Argentina and since Grunstein was the fourth bank president in a year, the impact of his resignation was modest. Before

he resigned, Mr Grunstein was several weeks in which no willing candidate could be found.

Argentine inflation is running close to 50 per cent annually, said to put it first in the world — and the trend is upward.

Just over a year ago the peso stood at 3.5 to the dollar. In an anguished devaluation thereafter, it went to 4 to 1. Then the military junta, in a move to bring down the peso, successfully for Brazil in calmly accommodating inflation, was inaugurated.

Almost monthly, now, the rate has dropped slightly, until now it is at 4.7 to the dollar. The black market rate is over 5.5 to 1, kept afloat by the difficulty of companies in international trade encounter trying to obtain dollars legally.

Both black market money changers, who usually work out of tourist agencies or rare coin shops have been dealing more in dollars than in Argentine currencies. "The mark is the prestige item these days," said one of them.

Recently a hot money runner for one of the houses was intercepted on the way into the city after a flight from the United States. He was caught by a thief not 400 steps from the port of the big haul was in West German currency.

The one clear Latin concern is with Mr Nixon's 10 per cent imports tax, which could cut Argentina's prepared beef sales, for instance, and thus its dollar earnings. As for trade in the oil, the country is not willing to import some US oil along with the goods and lent dollars. — Washington Post.

## Belgrade stays on its own

Belgrade, August 19

The Yugoslav Communist Party today made a clear statement of its devotion to a nonaligned stance regardless of Soviet pressure.

It also said the improvement in relations between Peking and Belgrade was not directed against the Kremlin.

The party weekly newspaper "Kommunist" appeared to issue an official condemnation of pressure from the Soviet bloc seeking to force Yugoslavia to drop a nonaligned policy.

Earlier this week two major Belgrade daily newspapers retaliated against Hungary for criticising President Tito's independent foreign policy.

The Belgrade newspapers "Borba" and "Večernje Novosti" and today's "Kommunist" commented on an article in the Hungarian newspaper "Magyar Hirlap". The article had said that a reported visit by the Chinese Premier, Chou En-lai, to Belgrade, Bucharest, and Tirana might create an "anti-Soviet axis" in the Balkans.

"Kommunist" hinted that the Soviet Union was behind the Hungarian article. "We in Yugoslavia know very well the black logic which the Budapest newspaper's article contained: Relations with opponent or rival Big Power can be safely maintained only by the leading Power in the military alliance or, under its instructions and control, by the European country of the alliance," the weekly said.

"With regard to axis, this has never been included in the Yugoslav foreign policy. However, the axis may appear in hallucinations to those who have learned to think about the world only in this way who, inventing nonexistent plots and dangers, try to fetter normal action, and freedom of independent and sovereign countries."

"Kommunist" said that all that is outside direct dealings between Powers and blocs is suspicious in advance and may have an anti-Soviet tone.

"This logic is alien and unacceptable to the policy of Socialist Yugoslavia. This country has a long time ago severed political maturity which permits her to improve without anybody's premisses and patronage, friendly relations with other countries, in this case with the People's Republic of China, and that this cooperation never becomes directed against third countries."

Mr Brezhnev, Soviet Party secretary, is expected to visit Belgrade next month, according to party sources.

## Yahya clears 94 pro-Mujahideen MPs

Rawalpindi, August 19  
Pakistan published the today of 94 members of the banned Awami League who were allowed to retain their seats in the East Pakistan Provincial Assembly. The League, after the army moved into Pakistan in March, won 288 of the 300 provincial seats.

Today's announcement follows President Yahya's statement in June that would be issued of a national Provincial Assembly for what he called complicity in East Pakistan. About 19 by-elections for in the Provincial Assembly now pending, unless any ministerial member manages to clear his name.

Almost all of those nominated are believed to have fled Pakistan, although 30 been summoned to face trial. The leader of the League, Mr Nurul Karim, is currently reported to be in India.

Meanwhile, three members of Mr Bhutto's wing People's Party have been summoned to face trial for early party elections. The Provincial Assembly is currently reported to be in a state of confusion.

They demanded that party which emerged as majority party in West Pakistan after elections, should be Socialist by introducing principle of working class rule.

The statement also said that workers and peasants being harassed and mill owners were dismissing thousands of workers. The Assembly representatives claimed that landowners had been vindictive to workers and peasants since the People's Party victory and called charges against party to be dropped. — Reuter.

The Assembly representatives claimed that landowners had been vindictive to workers and peasants since the People's Party victory and called charges against party to be dropped. — Reuter.

The Assembly representatives claimed that landowners had been vindictive to workers and peasants since the People's Party victory and called charges against party to be dropped. — Reuter.

The Assembly representatives claimed that landowners had been vindictive to workers and peasants since the People's Party victory and called charges against party to be dropped. — Reuter.

## Rhodesia talks delay?

By PATRICK KEATLE: Diplomatic Correspondent

Reports circulating in Salisbury suggest that Sir Alec Douglas-Home has revised his tentative agreement with the Rhodesian rebels to take effect around October 30 or October 31, rather than before it.

If so, it could mean that talks with Mr Smith and his colleagues are that they are prepared to risk a rebuff in Salisbury. If Sir Alec and his Ministers incapable of giving clear signs on the point, it is a question of British Foreign Secretary prepared to stand about his heels in the Rhodes capital or returning to London with the idea of going back again.

The thinking by Mr Sir Alec and his colleagues is that they are prepared to risk a rebuff in Salisbury. If Sir Alec and his Ministers incapable of giving clear signs on the point, it is a question of British Foreign Secretary prepared to stand about his heels in the Rhodes capital or returning to London with the idea of going back again.

The thinking by Mr Sir Alec and his colleagues is that they are prepared to risk a rebuff in Salisbury. If Sir Alec and his Ministers incapable of giving clear signs on the point, it is a question of British Foreign Secretary prepared to stand about his heels in the Rhodes capital or returning to London with the idea of going back again.

The thinking by Mr Sir Alec and his colleagues is that they are prepared to risk a rebuff in Salisbury. If Sir Alec and his Ministers incapable of giving clear signs on the point, it is a question of British Foreign Secretary prepared to stand about his heels in the Rhodes capital or returning to London with the idea of going back again.

The thinking by Mr Sir Alec and his colleagues is that they are prepared to risk a rebuff in Salisbury. If Sir Alec and his Ministers incapable of giving clear signs on the point, it is a question of British Foreign Secretary prepared to stand about his heels in the Rhodes capital or returning to London with the idea of going back again.

The thinking by Mr Sir Alec and his colleagues is that they are prepared to risk a rebuff in Salisbury. If Sir Alec and his Ministers incapable of giving clear signs on the point, it is a question of British Foreign Secretary prepared to stand about his heels in the Rhodes capital or returning to London with the idea of going back again.

The thinking by Mr Sir Alec and his colleagues is that they are prepared to risk a rebuff in Salisbury. If Sir Alec and his Ministers incapable of giving clear signs on the point, it is a question of British Foreign Secretary prepared to stand about his heels in the Rhodes capital or returning to London with the idea of going back again.

The thinking by Mr Sir Alec and his colleagues is that they are prepared to risk a rebuff in Salisbury. If Sir Alec and his Ministers incapable of giving clear signs on the point, it is a question of British Foreign Secretary prepared to stand about his heels in the Rhodes capital or returning to London with the idea of going back again.

The thinking by Mr Sir Alec and his colleagues is that they are prepared to risk a rebuff in Salisbury. If Sir Alec and his Ministers incapable of giving clear signs on the point, it is a question of British Foreign Secretary prepared to stand about his heels in the Rhodes capital or returning to London with the idea of going back again.

The thinking by Mr Sir Alec and his colleagues is that they are prepared to risk a rebuff in Salisbury. If Sir Alec and his Ministers incapable of giving clear signs on the point, it is a question of British Foreign Secretary prepared to stand about his heels in the Rhodes capital or returning to London with the idea of going back again.

The thinking by Mr Sir Alec and his colleagues is that they are prepared to risk a rebuff in Salisbury. If Sir Alec and his Ministers incapable of giving clear signs on the point, it is a question of British Foreign Secretary prepared to stand about his heels in the Rhodes capital or returning to London with the idea of going back again.

The thinking by Mr Sir Alec and his colleagues is that they are prepared to risk a rebuff in Salisbury. If Sir Alec and his Ministers incapable of giving clear signs on the point, it is a question of British Foreign Secretary prepared to stand about his heels in the Rhodes capital or returning to London with the idea of going back again.

## RADIO

RADIO 4 330 m. VHF

2.25 a.m. News.  
2.55 a.m. News.  
3.00 a.m. News.  
3.15 a.m. News.  
3.30 a.m. News.  
3.45 a.m. News.  
4.00 a.m. News.  
4.15 a.m. News.  
4.30 a.m. News.  
4.45 a.m. News.  
5.00 a.m. News.  
5.15 a.m. News.  
5.30 a.m. News.  
5.45 a.m. News.  
6.00 a.m. News.  
6.15 a.m. News.  
6.30 a.m. News.  
6.45 a.m. News.  
7.00 a.m. News.  
7.15 a.m. News.  
7.30 a.m. News.  
7.45 a.m. News.  
8.00 a.m. News.  
8.15 a.m. News.  
8.30 a.m. News.  
8.45 a.m. News.  
9.00 a.m. News.  
9.15 a.m. News.  
9.30 a.m. News.  
9.45 a.m. News.  
10.00 a.m. News.  
10.15 a.m. News.  
10.30 a.m. News.  
10.45 a.m. News.  
11.00 a.m. News.  
11.15 a.m. News.  
11.30 a.m. News.  
11.45 a.m. News.  
12.00 a.m. News.  
12.15 a.m. News.  
12.30 a.m. News.  
12.45 a.m. News.  
1.00 a.m. News.  
1.15 a.m. News.  
1.30 a.m. News.  
1.45 a.m. News.  
2.00 a.m. News.  
2.15 a.m. News.  
2.30 a.m. News.  
2.45 a.m. News.  
3.00 a.m. News.  
3.15 a.m. News.  
3.30 a.m. News.  
3.45 a.m. News.  
4.00 a.m. News.  
4.15 a.m. News.  
4.30 a.m. News.  
4.45 a.m. News.  
5.00 a.m. News.  
5.15 a.m. News.  
5.30 a.m. News.  
5.45 a.m. News.  
6.00 a.m. News.  
6.15 a.m. News.  
6.30 a.m. News.  
6.45 a.m. News.  
7.00 a.m. News.  
7.15 a.m. News.  
7.30 a.m. News.  
7.45 a.m. News.  
8.00 a.m. News.  
8.15 a.m. News.  
8.30 a.m. News.  
8.45 a.m. News.  
9.00 a.m. News.  
9.15 a.m. News.  
9.30 a.m. News.  
9.45 a.m. News.  
10.00 a.m. News.  
10.15 a.m. News.  
10.30 a.m. News.  
10.45 a.m. News.  
11.00 a.m. News.  
11.15 a.m. News.  
11.30 a.m. News.  
11.45 a.m. News.  
12.00 a.m. News.  
12.15 a.m. News.  
12.30 a.m. News.  
12.45 a.m. News.  
1.00 a.m. News.  
1.15 a.m. News.  
1.30 a.m. News.  
1.45 a.m. News.  
2.00 a.m. News.  
2.15 a.m. News.  
2.30 a.m. News.  
2.45 a.m. News.  
3.00 a.m. News.  
3.15 a.m. News.  
3.30 a.m. News.  
3.45 a.m. News.  
4.00 a.m. News.  
4.15 a.m. News.  
4.30 a.m. News.  
4.45 a.m. News.  
5.00 a.m. News.  
5.15 a.m. News.  
5.30 a.m. News.  
5.45 a.m. News.  
6.00 a.m. News.  
6.15 a.m. News.  
6.30 a.m. News.  
6.45 a.m. News.  
7.00 a.m. News.  
7.15 a.m. News.  
7.30 a.m. News.  
7.45 a.m. News.  
8.00 a.m. News.  
8.15 a.m. News.  
8.30 a.m. News.  
8.45 a.m. News.  
9.00 a.m. News.  
9.15 a.m. News.  
9.30 a.m. News.  
9.45 a.m. News.  
10.00 a.m. News.  
10.15 a.m. News.  
10.30 a.m. News.  
10.45 a.m. News.  
11.00 a.m. News.  
11.15 a.m. News.  
11.30 a.m. News.  
11.45 a.m. News.  
12.00 a.m. News.  
12.15 a.m. News.  
12.30 a.m. News.  
12.45 a.m. News.  
1.00 a.m. News.  
1.15 a.m. News.  
1.30 a.m. News.  
1.45 a.m. News.  
2.00 a.m. News.  
2.15 a.m. News.  
2.30 a.m. News.  
2.45 a.m. News.  
3.00 a.m. News.  
3.15 a.m. News.  
3.30 a.m. News.  
3.45 a.m. News.  
4.00 a.m. News.  
4.15 a.m. News.  
4.30 a.m. News.  
4.45 a.m. News.  
5.00 a.m. News.  
5.15 a.m. News.  
5.30 a.m. News.  
5.45 a.m. News.  
6.00 a.m. News.  
6.15 a.m. News.  
6.30 a.m. News.  
6.45 a.m. News.  
7.00 a.m. News.  
7.15 a.m. News.  
7.30 a.m. News.  
7.45 a.m. News.  
8.00 a.m. News.  
8.15 a.m. News.  
8.30 a.m. News.  
8.45 a.m. News.  
9.00 a.m. News.  
9.15 a.m. News.  
9.30 a.m. News.  
9.45 a.m. News.  
10.00 a.m. News.  
10.15 a.m. News.  
10.30 a.m. News.  
10.45 a.m. News.  
11.00 a.m. News.  
11.15 a.m. News.  
11.30 a.m. News.  
11.45 a.m. News.  
12.00 a.m. News.  
12.15 a.m. News.  
12.30 a.m. News.  
12.45 a.m. News.  
1.00 a.m. News.  
1.15 a.m. News.  
1.30 a.m. News.  
1.45 a.m. News.  
2.00 a.m. News.  
2.15 a.m. News.  
2.30 a.m. News.  
2.45 a.m. News.  
3.00 a.m. News.  
3.15 a.m. News.  
3.30 a.m. News.  
3.45 a.m. News.  
4.00 a.m. News.  
4.15 a.m. News.  
4.30 a.m. News.  
4.45 a.m. News.  
5.00 a.m. News.  
5.15 a.m. News.  
5.30 a.m. News.  
5.45 a.m. News.  
6.00 a.m. News.  
6.15 a.m. News.  
6.30 a.m. News.  
6.45 a.m. News.  
7.00 a.m. News.  
7.15 a.m. News.  
7.30 a.m. News.  
7.45 a.m. News.  
8.00 a.m. News.  
8.15 a.m. News.  
8.30 a.m. News.  
8.45 a.m. News.  
9.00 a.m. News.  
9.15 a.m. News.  
9.30 a.m. News.  
9.45 a.m. News.  
10.00 a.m. News.  
10.15 a.m. News.  
10.30 a.m. News.  
10.45 a.m. News.  
11.00 a.m. News.  
11.15 a.m. News.  
11.30 a.m. News.  
11.45 a.m. News.  
12.00 a.m. News.  
12.15 a.m. News.  
12.30 a.m. News.  
12.45 a.m. News.  
1.00 a.m. News.  
1.15 a.m. News.  
1.30 a.m. News.  
1.45 a.m. News.  
2.00 a.m. News.  
2.15 a.m. News.  
2.30 a.m. News.  
2.45 a.m. News.  
3.00 a.m. News.  
3.15 a.m. News.  
3.30 a.m. News.  
3.45 a.m. News.  
4.00 a.m. News.  
4.15 a.m. News.  
4.30 a.m. News.  
4.45 a.m. News.  
5.00 a.m. News.  
5.15 a.m. News.  
5.30 a.m. News.  
5.45 a.m. News.  
6.00 a.m. News.  
6.15 a.m. News.  
6.30 a.m. News.  
6.45 a.m. News.  
7.00 a.m. News.  
7.15 a.m. News.  
7.30 a.m. News.  
7.45 a.m. News.  
8.00 a.m. News.  
8.15 a.m. News.  
8.30 a.m. News.  
8.45 a.m. News.  
9.00 a.m. News.  
9.15 a.m. News.  
9.30 a.m. News.  
9.45 a.m. News.  
10.00 a.m. News.  
10.15 a.m. News.  
10.30 a.m. News.  
10.45 a.m. News.  
11.00 a.m. News.  
11.15 a.m. News.  
11.30 a.m. News.  
11.45 a.m. News.  
12.00 a.m. News.  
12.15 a.m. News.  
12.30 a.m. News.  
12.45 a.m. News.  
1.00 a.m. News.  
1.15 a.m. News.  
1.30 a.m. News.  
1.45 a.m. News.  
2.00 a.m. News.  
2.15 a.m. News.  
2.30 a.m. News.  
2.45 a.m. News.  
3.00 a.m. News.  
3.15 a.m. News.  
3.30 a.m. News.  
3.45 a.m. News.  
4



# Carrington in new attempt to break Malta deadlock

From JOHN CUNNINGHAM, Valletta, August 19

Talks will begin here tomorrow between the British Defence Secretary and the Maltese Government on the future of British military bases on the island. The delegation, headed by Lord Carrington and consisting mainly of Defence Ministry officials and a Treasury solicitor, arrived from London tonight.

Lord Carrington's mission is widely seen to have more chance of success than his previous one in July. This began with disaster—he was about to board his plane when Mr Mintoff announced that a British Minister would not be welcome in Malta—and it ended in deadlock when it was learned that the Maltese placed a £30 millions a year valuation on their facilities.

## Banda triumph with all races

From STANLEY UYS: Cape Town, August 19

President Banda, of Malawi, was greeted for an hour with the same Minister, Mr Vorster, in a town today on "matters of mutual interest." No one else is present.

Later Dr Banda met African Coloured leaders, and visited Johannesburg's African township, Soweto, where he was cheered several times by enthusiastic crowds.

Outside the township's administration offices, he said several thousand cheering Africans, mostly schoolchildren: "I do not like this form of apartheid, but I prefer to talk. If I isolate South Africa, I isolate myself. I isolate you, my people."

When the crowd cheered he held his fist and added: "If African leaders told me that I came here you would owe stones at me... but if I were killed by those children, I will be happy. But I know that they are not going to harm me. They are my brothers."

At one stage Dr Banda came so carried away during address that he pushed the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr Botha, and a

Johannesburg city councillor, Mr Sam Moss. In their place on the platform he gathered together African councillors and members of his own retinue.

"Now I am the boss," he said, beaming in the glare of television camera lights. "This is my form of apartheid. This is my show."

Mr Botha and Mr Moss stood sheepishly in the background. Dr Banda enlarged on his comments at Stellenbosch University, where he claimed that he was not a "sell-out" to the African cause, a traitor, and a man out of step with Africa.

His dialogue with South Africa followed on his promise in 1958 to bridge the gulf of disunity between African and white. He was not interested in a racial war, which nobody would win, and he had advised his people to give no trouble to people of other races.

Dr Banda's five-day tour of South Africa, which ends tomorrow, has turned into a triumphal procession. He is cheered wherever he goes, by whites and non-whites. In Johannesburg today his car was stopped several times by crowds of Africans who surged against it to catch a glimpse of him.

The negotiations are still essentially talks about talks, but they are taking place because Mr Mintoff has indicated that the joint British-NATO package which is on offer is of some interest. This will provide £5 millions a year cash from Britain and NATO, and £2.5 millions a year in credits from Britain, with a possible additional maximum of £5 millions in unilateral credits from certain NATO countries, principally Italy, West Germany, and the United States.

The discussions are expected to be brief—Lord Carrington may leave on Saturday—and the most the delegation can hope to secure is an agreement in principle from the Maltese Government. In return for exclusive use of the defence facilities, Britain is offering, as a sweetener, that some of the package should be payable immediately in cash to ease the tightness of the island's economy.

If the Maltese Government accepts the British-NATO deal—its biggest competitor is an offer of aid from President Gadhafi of Libya, again in return for exclusive military use of Malta—then the second part of the negotiations which involve the precise financial arrangements would take several weeks to complete.

And if Mr Mintoff agrees that British defence forces should remain, it is likely also that he will lift the ban, imposed in June, on visits by the United States Sixth Fleet. But whatever the outcome, NATO's southern naval command HQ is leaving in accordance with his request.

Today the flags of the five member nations were taken down from the NATO communication centre overlooking the harbour and the first of the staff of 300 are expected to leave shortly.

NATO sources said the base might close completely by Sunday. The headquarters will probably be moved to the Bay of Naples.

Mr Malcolm Fraser, whose resignation as Australian Defence Minister in March led to the replacement of Mr John Gorton by Mr McMahon as Prime Minister, has returned to the Cabinet. He takes over as Minister for Education and Science from Mr David Fairbairn, who is now Minister of Defence.

Mr Diggs, chairman of the House subcommittee on Africa, said: "If South Africa should repeal its apartheid laws and change its apartheid policies, it would have one of the greatest potentials of any country in the world of comparable area and population."

Mr Diggs is now going to Lagos. — Reuters.

## Better deal for Africans urged

Johannesburg, August 19 — An American Negro Congressman, Charles Diggs (Dem., Michigan), today attacked South Africa's racial laws and called on the United States to give a better deal to their African kinsmen.

After eight days of touring as part of a mission of five, Mr Diggs said: "Our visit here has further confirmed — there is an appalling amount of racial discrimination in South Africa, blatant, overt, and all-pervasive discrimination based on race, colour, and creed which is deeply and personally offensive."

He accused American business leaders here of not doing

enough to raise the standards of African workers and added: "I was frankly quite upset to walk into a US enterprise and see the complexity with the local system of apartheid."

He said that business managers were not aware that a great deal more could be done for African workers and there was more flexibility in the apartheid labour laws than they were, in fact, making use of.

Mr Diggs, chairman of the House subcommittee on Africa, said: "If South Africa should repeal its apartheid laws and change its apartheid policies, it would have one of the greatest potentials of any country in the world of comparable area and population."

Mr Diggs is now going to Lagos. — Reuters.

Mr Diggs, chairman of the House subcommittee on Africa, said: "If South Africa should repeal its apartheid laws and change its apartheid policies, it would have one of the greatest potentials of any country in the world of comparable area and population."

Mr Diggs is now going to Lagos. — Reuters.

Mr Diggs is now going to Lagos. — Reuters.

Mr Diggs is now going to Lagos. — Reuters.

Mr Diggs is now going to Lagos. — Reuters.

Mr Diggs is now going to Lagos. — Reuters.

Mr Diggs is now going to Lagos. — Reuters.

Mr Diggs is now going to Lagos. — Reuters.

Mr Diggs is now going to Lagos. — Reuters.

Mr Diggs is now going to Lagos. — Reuters.

## Fraser back in Cabinet

Mr Malcolm Fraser, whose resignation as Australian Defence Minister in March led to the replacement of Mr John Gorton by Mr McMahon as Prime Minister, has returned to the Cabinet. He takes over as Minister for Education and Science from Mr David Fairbairn, who is now Minister of Defence.

Mr Diggs, chairman of the House subcommittee on Africa, said: "If South Africa should repeal its apartheid laws and change its apartheid policies, it would have one of the greatest potentials of any country in the world of comparable area and population."

Mr Diggs is now going to Lagos. — Reuters.

Mr Diggs is now going to Lagos. — Reuters.

Mr Diggs is now going to Lagos. — Reuters.

Mr Diggs is now going to Lagos. — Reuters.

Mr Diggs is now going to Lagos. — Reuters.

Mr Diggs is now going to Lagos. — Reuters.

Mr Diggs is now going to Lagos. — Reuters.

Mr Diggs is now going to Lagos. — Reuters.

Mr Diggs is now going to Lagos. — Reuters.

Mr Diggs is now going to Lagos. — Reuters.

Mr Diggs is now going to Lagos. — Reuters.

Mr Diggs is now going to Lagos. — Reuters.

In the second of three articles from Phnom Penh, T. D. ALLMAN traces the fortunes of Cambodia since it was inundated by war

## With 'allies' like these...

IN the 16 months since the North Vietnamese promised to help Prince Sihanouk regain power, perhaps the most characteristic element of their activities here has been an effort, not without parallel in American support of Lon Nol, to keep their involvement as inexpensive as possible.

The result in the "liberated areas," as in Phnom Penh, has been a Cambodian "Government" which cannot match its pretensions to sovereignty with a capacity to influence events, and which is almost entirely dependent on a foreign patron for survival.

During the past year, North Vietnamese strategy in Cambodia has evolved through several distinct phases. The early effort to topple the Lon Nol regime by small-scale surprise attacks on Phnom Penh's periphery ended with the US South Vietnamese invasion. The invasion destroyed neither the Communist supply base in Cambodia, nor its divisions stationed here. But it scattered the North Vietnamese troops across the country, forced them to conserve their supplies, and made necessary a major effort — still going on — to retrieve and reorganise the arms caches which the US troops missed.

Since then Vietnamese Communist activities here have entered a second, less ambitious phase — that of disrupting the Cambodian economy and isolating Phnom Penh. The effort has succeeded largely, and at minimal cost. But even these efforts, according to intelligence sources, seem secondary to Hanoi's main objective — developing an impregnable line of supply through Cambodia to South Vietnam, and preserving a major force-in-being here for eventual use inside South Vietnam.

The result, according to American sources, is that of the four North Vietnamese divisions in Cambodia — there are no significant Vietcong units here — never more than 12,000 troops, or about one division, have ever been committed to the war. Most of them have been reserved for defence of the new sanctuaries, not the "liberated areas."

Cambodian troops, for example, are making little resistance in sweep operations around the capital, but a South Vietnamese attempt to penetrate the main Communist

bases near the big bend in the Mekong River resulted in the abandonment of several hundred South Vietnamese vehicles, including more than eighty tanks and armoured personnel carriers.

American intelligence sources thus believe that at present only about 8,000 Vietnamese Communist troops are committed to depriving two thirds of Cambodia from the 200,000-man Cambodian army, and the 20,000 or so South Vietnamese troops operating here at any one time.

Behind this thin but effective North Vietnamese screen, the anti-Government Cambodians have been given no great support in the building of an independent "liberation army." Both Communist and American sources here agree that about 12,000 Cambodians wear Sihanoukist uniforms. In addition about 3,000 Khmer Rouge troops also carry guns. As many as another 18,000 Cambodians, unarmed, may be involved in supply efforts for the North Vietnamese.

The reasons the anti-Government Cambodian forces have remained so much smaller than the Phnom Penh forces are various. The Phnom Penh Government, which does not like to concede that there is a Cambodian "liberation army" at all, emphasises that the North Vietnamese are unpopular in the countryside. But they are far less unpopular than the South Vietnamese, whose looting, rapine, and indiscriminate fire-power has caused most of the destruction in Cambodia.

The "liberated area" is much less populous than the Government-held areas, less urbanised, and has less expend-

able manpower. Moreover, only American money is capable of sustaining a very large South-east Asian army.

The most important reason for the limited size of the Sihanouk army, however, appears to be North Vietnamese policy. "They want their Cambodians to grow rice and carry supplies for them, not to become a force which competes for supplies of its own," one neutral diplomat said.

An American official concurred, adding: "The Communists have all the armed Cambodians on their side they need — or want."

The equivocal Communist attitude toward their Cambodian allies has strongly affected the status of the Royal Government of National Union, as Sihanouk's Government-in-exile is called. Sihanouk's photograph continues to adorn the houses of millions of Cambodian peasants, but Sihanouk's control of the anti-Government forces, loosely grouped under the National United Front of Cambodia, by his own admission remains slight.

From Peking, Sihanouk has no direct control of the various anti-Government forces. The "Sihanouk army" seems chiefly to serve as an auxiliary to the North Vietnamese Army. The Khmer Rouge, Marxist, but jealous of their independence, operate in small bands, suspicious of both the Vietnamese and Sihanouk, who tried to exterminate them when he was Chief of State.

As a result, the local tactics of the anti-Government forces vary enormously. At last year's extremely bloody battle for Kampong Thom, which ended in stalemate after the round-the-clock intervention of Ameri-



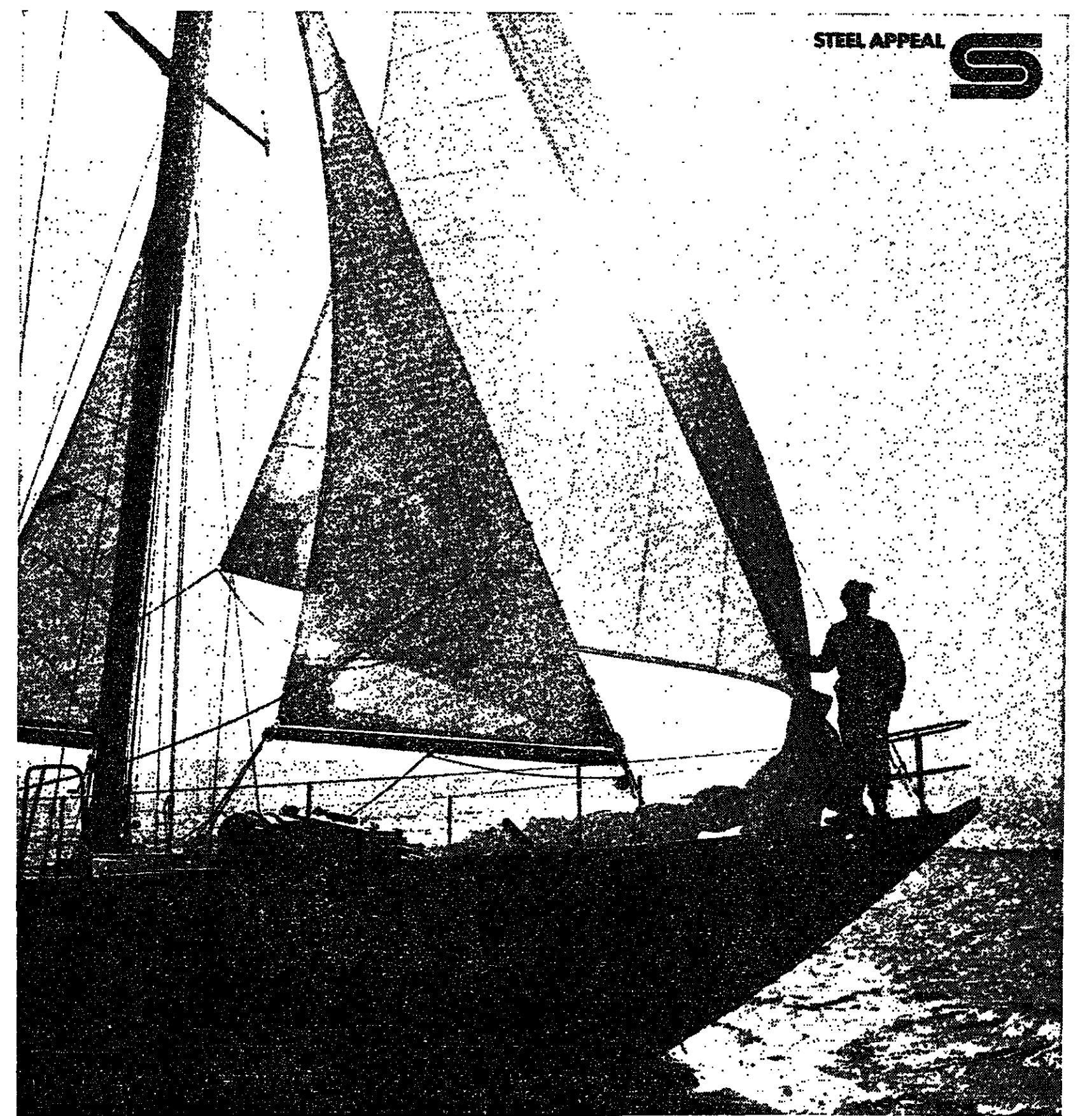
South Vietnamese troops, operating inside Cambodia, drag away Khmer Rouge suspect for interrogation

summed up in the much-debated affair of the three Deputies. The three members of Parliament disappeared from their Phnom Penh homes several years ago, and were thought to have been killed by Sihanouk's secret police. When Sihanouk set up his Government-in-exile, the three Left-wingers were suddenly brought back to life, ostensibly as Ministers in charge of operations inside Cambodia.

Most observers here think the three men are dead. As one neutral observer put it wryly: "It makes sense to have ghosts for allies if you really don't want an alliance."

North Vietnam's equivocal support for the allies can hardly be encouraging to Cambodians, even those who have chosen to believe that Hanoi's promises of solidarity are paving stones on the road to Phnom Penh rather than part of an unavoidable detour on the way to Saigon.

The equivocal nature of Hanoi's commitment to its Cambodian allies seems to be



'British Steel' designed by Robert Clark. Built by Philip & Son, Dartmouth. Length 59 ft. Beam 12 ft. 10 ins. Draughts 8 ft. Rig: Bermudian Ketch.

## "The Steel people made it all possible" Chay Blyth

A 30-year-old ex-paratrooper wanted to build a steel boat to sail round the world single-handed — the wrong way. Against the wind.

Chay Blyth believed the odds were against him when he put his proposition to the British Steel Corporation. But BSC saw that a superbly designed and built steel yacht, sailing against some of the most daunting

seas in the world, would be a brilliant testimonial for British steel, and Britain.

And now, Chay Blyth and his steel yacht have astonished the world. They have made the first-ever solo non-stop circumnavigation from East to West, in the amazing time of 292 days — the longest windward sail in history. And both man and boat have returned as fresh as the day they left.

### What 'British Steel' is made of

HULL: Mild steel plate to Lloyd's Grade A spec.  
FRAMES AND DECK BEAMS: Mild steel sections.  
DECK PLATES: Mild steel.  
COCKPIT AND "DOG-HOUSE": Stainless steel (non-magnetic).  
STANDING RIGGING: Stainless steel wire rope.

British Steel Corporation

## McCarthy may take his chance as Independent

From KENNETH REICH: New Orleans, August 19

Moods, signals, indirect hints have always been part of any attempt to gauge the intentions of Eugene McCarthy.

But never more than now. A former Minnesota senator does not respond actively to political questions. He talks even more in dyes than he did when he was President in 1968.

Yet the signs are — and a word from his more intimated administrative assistant is — that McCarthy is preparing the ground for a subtle independent bid for Presidency next year.

McCarthy is going about country scouting out the seas for such a bid. That is why he came here last week to address the annual convention of the late Dr Martin Luther King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference. The SCLC, like McCarthy, is in a politically independent mood.

If he does embark on such a candidacy, one is told, a favorable opportunity must present itself. McCarthy said to feel such an opportunity would arise if the Democrats nominate a candidate whose politics are disarmingly not much different from President Nixon's — as Hubert Humphrey in '68.

Such a bid, said Jerome Miller, McCarthy's longtime administrative assistant, would only be attempted after McCarthy had made some try to get the Democratic nomination. The Minnesotan recently pledged to his financial backers in New York that would take the Democratic route first.

Asked here directly whether he would enter some moderate primaries next year, McCarthy replied: "I don't remember, in fact, I don't." — Reuters.



Eugene McCarthy

McCarthy agrees at this point that more depends on the political situation, on events, than on anything else. Looking forward to 1972, at this point, he guesses it will be a "grim, utterly chaotic," political year.

"We have the firm commitment in New York to try in the Democratic Party first," Eller explained. As for the independent bid, he declared: "You can't really do that until after Miami (the Democratic national convention) anyway."

### Lawsuit

Eller noted that the convention comes in July, rather than in late August as in 1968, so that leaves more time to get on the ballots of the various states as an independent. "And we could have got on the ballots of all but two states then," he asserted.

McCarthy has "a notebook on each state's requirements to get on the ballot, Eller said, and the McCarthy forces are prepared with a lawsuit challenging stringent ballot qualification regulations for indepen-

dents across the United States. Eller said McCarthy believes that such an independent candidacy could well be successful if the electorate were confronted with a narrow ideological choice in 1972.

"His whole idea is to put together 10 million kids, 10 million blacks, and 15 million alienated people," Eller said.

In a four-man race — a Democrat, Mr Nixon, Wallace, and an independent liberal — the liberal could win with 35 million votes, the administrative aide predicted.

During his 18-hour visit to New Orleans, no such talk came publicly from McCarthy himself. Asked about a report that he had told members of the New Party — an incipient fourth party movement — in a meeting here that he would have something significant to say in October, McCarthy responded that the meeting had been in the lobby of his hotel and all he had said was that he might have something significant to say. "I might not," he added.

Yet McCarthy worked hard on his visit to New Orleans. Unlike his custom of the past two years, when he came late to such affairs and left early, he stayed all through the SCLC outdoor rally on a hot, humid evening. He made the political contacts that were called for and he patiently gave every interview that was requested.

Taken altogether, McCarthy's even with the SCLC seemed quite a bit more successful than most of his forays into mainly unsympathetic black communities during his 1968 campaign.

He is on the road two weeks a month — about as heavy a speaking schedule as he had at a comparable stage before the 1968 campaign. — Washington Post.



# Male monitors for minis

From GEORGE ARMSTRONG: Rome, August 19

**L**ATEST and probable final communiqué from the battle against the miniskirt as it is being waged on the threshold of St. Peter's Basilica in Rome:

After the collapse of the miniskirt, the rules are being interpreted in a way which is both lenient and arbitrary. One of the men is young and rather handsome and female visitors fare

somewhat better on his side of the gate. The miniskirt and the hot pants still have no hope of passing inspection. The normal mini, which may stop from two to six inches above the knee, is often not rejected. It depends, it seems, on the general aspect of the female so attired, since some quite modest minis were stopped and less modest ones walked on in.

If the wearer is over 30, and obviously a "lady," she may encounter no trouble. If she is younger and has the misfortune to be in the eyes of the beholders on the

threshold, attractive or, as they say in law courts, appealing to sensuality, she may be excluded.

Judging from a reconnaissance visit to the scene today, most of the women in sleeveless dresses were allowed through. Occasionally, there would be a token rejection, with the guard recommending the purchase of a foulard to cover the upper arms.

One girl, turned away for her mini, unimpeded her skirt and pulled it down in front of her. This meant that the back of her skirt was, consequently, pulled up to the point where

her tail would be, if she had a tail.

The custodians, who had saved their faces (they are only concerned with frontal nudity or, rather, with the approaching aspect) did an about-face to observe the strange sight, but did not give chase.

An Italian family with twin daughters of about 16 were turned away because the children were wearing blouses with bare midriffs.

Everyone is hoping for cooler weather, when the battle of the mini will be suspended, and the tourists will be much fewer and much older.

## Airlift for US artillery

**S**ai Gon, August 19 — American troops carrying helicopters today lifted all the artillery out of the key South Vietnamese base Sarge in the face of increasing pressure from a North Vietnamese offensive along the demilitarised zone. A helicopter also took an American combat radio team out of the threatened base.

The removal of all of Sarge's artillery seriously weakened the outpost's main mission of guarding the Quang Tri river valley, a major infiltration route.

Heavy North Vietnamese shelling and ground assaults preceded the airlift of the artillery from the Sarge base.

Heavy rain curtailed US and South Vietnamese counterattacks today. But three waves of US B52s hit North Vietnamese positions along the defence line early today while Communist forces were attacking Sarge and combat base Fuller.

Allied military spokesmen said the North Vietnamese carried out their first ground assault on Sarge and combat base Fuller nearby with 325 rounds of 120mm mortar. — UPI.

## Dayan urges takeover of occupied Arab lands

Tel-Aviv, August 19

In the absence of Arab willingness to make peace Israel should take steps for a complete takeover of occupied territory, her Defence Minister, General Dayan, told senior army officers at the Command Staff College today.

He appeared to be proposing to annex Arab territory captured by Israel in the 1967 war — the West Bank of the Jordan, Syria's Golan Heights, the Gaza Strip, and the Sinai Peninsula.

Shortly after the war Israel took over East Jerusalem, also captured from Jordan, but for the past four years has continued to administer the remaining territory only as an occupying power.

General Dayan said there were no signs that the Arab nations sincerely want to make peace with Israel. Israel would be evading reality rather than adjusting to it if she failed to recognise this fact.

"We should regard our rôle also in the administered (occupied) territories as that of the established Government — to plan and implement whatever can be done without leaving 'options open' for the day of peace — which may be distant.

"In other words, the emphasis should be put on our taking unilateral and immediate measures, without relying on cooperation from our neighbours or waiting until they are ready for it."

He claimed that Arab peace proposals were not meant to lead to real peace but to the elimination of Israel.

Sadat's peace proposal is not a move towards rapprochement with us, but a lever to get rid of us. The basic Arab feeling towards us is expressed in the Khartoum noes — no negotiation, no recognition, no peace, and the restoration of the 'legitimate rights' of the Palestinians.

Dayan said the real choice facing Israel "is between abandoning frontiers which we consider essential, and between holding on to them, despite Arab opposition."

He added: "A peace agreement is of supreme importance to us but if the Arabs refuse to make peace, we cannot stand still. If we are denied their cooperation let us act on our own."

In Cairo, Mr Heykal, in an article prepared for tomorrow's "Al-Ahram," urged the Presidents of Syria, Libya, and Egypt now meeting in

Damascus to map out a long-term strategy for war against Israel.

"But first, they must remove the existing summer cloud in relations with the Soviet Union caused by the Sudan crisis."

He proposed the formation of an Arab action group allying all the countries which were prepared to contribute in the battle against Israel, and stressed that the "military clash with Israel has become an inevitable must which has no other alternative."

He urged the Arabs to end their cease-fire with Israel, which has an interest in maintaining this controlled tension, but... we may be the only party who is harmed by it," Heykal said.

Mr Heykal said that President Sadat had fixed mid-August as a deadline for peace efforts by the United States. After that date Egypt would feel free to act because she "cannot tolerate this situation of no war, no peace." — UPI and Reuter.

## Dockers strike for more pay

**F**rom our Correspondent  
Wellington, August 19 — The new British 25,000-ton container ship Act Three swung idly at anchor in Wellington harbour today after her arrival here for the first time as port employers and waterfront unions argued over pay rates and conditions for working the ship.

Act Three is owned by Associated Container Transportation Ltd and is to trade between Australia and New Zealand and the East Coast of North America. Waiting on the quayside are 600 containers with 7 million tons of export produce for the American market.

The waterfront unions are using the container ship as a lever for a pay demand said to be about 25 per cent. If this were conceded it would eliminate any economic advantage in containers. Farmers are angry that an agreement to work the container ship had not been reached earlier.

The waterfront unions' leaders will report to their members tomorrow but it does not appear as if they will be prepared to start work on the container ship. This could mean that the ship will sail without the New Zealand cargo.

## Typhoon mission

**F**our divers from a Hull company flew to Hongkong yesterday to inspect damage caused by Typhoon Rose to the Hongkong harbour tunnel project which is being undertaken by a British company. The typhoon overturned a ferry with the loss of more than seventy lives. About 2,000 people are homeless.

## Arafat in talks on Hussein

**D**amascus, August 19 — The leaders of Egypt, Libya and Syria held secret talks for an hour here today with Yasser Arafat, guerrilla chief, amid reports of a new attempt to settle their differences with King Hussein of Jordan.

Sources said that they dealt with the crisis between the Jordanian authorities and the Palestinian resistance movement which has soured Hussein's relations with much of the Arab world.

President Sadat of Egypt, one of the participants has publicly criticised Hussein but is still trying to achieve a reconciliation between the two sides, with the help of King Faisal of Saudi Arabia.

He will go to Saudi Arabia after the talks end tomorrow to discuss the general Arab situation with Faisal, and in particular relations between Jordan and the commandos.

In Beirut, the independent newspaper Al-Nahar suggested that Faisal would invite Hussein to Saudi Arabia this weekend to meet Sadat. There was no confirmation of the report, but Faisal has maintained close relations with Hussein and is in a strong position to mediate. He still supports the Jordanian Government with an annual subsidy of about \$14 millions. — Reuter.

## Spain bans papers

**T**he Spanish Government withdrew the current issue of "Time" magazine from circulation and banned yesterday's issue of the "International Herald Tribune" because of articles predicting that Prince Juan Carlos might soon be crowned King of Spain.

## US hopeful about China policy

From MURRAY MARDER: Washington, August 19

The United States has asked the United Nations to include the representation of both China as a question on its agenda for the autumn session of the General Assembly.

Both the People's Republic of China and the Republic of China (Formosa) should be represented in the assembly, without prejudice to "peaceful resolution" of their claims, the US Ambassador, Mr George Bush, said in a letter to U Thant, the UN Secretary-General.

This move follows the announcement by the Secretary of State, Mr Rogers, to support for the first time the seating of the Peking Government, but to oppose the expulsion of Formosa, which now occupies the Chinese seat.

Mr Rogers' declaration was sharply criticised by the Chinese Prime Minister, Mr Chou En-lai, as a "self-contradictory formula." He said that if Formosa remained in the UN China would definitely stay out. Nevertheless, US officials refuse to concede that they are engaged in a useless endeavour, or that they are going through the motions of an effort they know will fail. If the US succeeds at the UN, sceptics claim, it would undermine President Nixon's visit to Peking.

It is conceivable, US officials contend, that an arrangement could be reached that Peking would live with as a precedent.

Officials have been quoting the "political pragmatism" which gave the Soviet Union three seats in the General Assembly, with extra seats for Byelorussia and the Ukraine. The difference, however, is that the Soviet Union sought the extra seats.

A leading US specialist on China, Professor A. D. Barnett, said recently that a Byelorussian arrangement for seating Formosa "I have no doubt that Peking would be negative on first blush... but I don't think this is a totally immutable problem." If China could be convinced that it could enter the UN without compromising its claim to Formosa, an agreement might be possible.

American officials said the US was using the most neutral language possible. Mr Bush's letter to U Thant was accompanied by a memorandum, which said, "The UN should take cognisance of the existence of both the People's Republic of China and the Republic of China and reflect that incontestable reality in the manner by which it makes provision for China's representation."

"In so doing, the UN should not be required to take a position on the respective conflicting claims of the People's Republic of China or the Republic of China pending a peaceful resolution of the matter as called for by the Charter." — Washington Post.

## Harsher pollution fines

Meibourne, August 19

Shipping companies whose oil tankers pollute Victoria's coast-line may have to pay fines and compensation of up to \$5.6 millions under proposals disclosed today.

The plans to stiffen penalties for oil pollution were announced by the State's Minister for Public Works, Mr Murray Burne. He said the Victoria Government was going ahead with the legislation after rejecting alternative proposals by tanker company representatives.

Mr Burne did not specify whether the legislation was aimed at illegal discharge of oil at sea or spillage during terminal unloading.

He said compensation would be determined on the ship's tonnage, based on a sliding scale of \$A120 (\$50) per ton, up to a maximum of \$A12,600 (\$5 million).

And the present \$A2,000 (\$900) fine imposed for spilling oil would be raised to \$A50,000 (\$23,300).

Mr Burne had a meeting earlier today with Mr Alex Herberington, president of the international tanker owners' pollution federation, and Mr F. Tripp, president of the Oil Companies' Institute. — Reuter.

## Caution on Berlin prospects

From NORMAN CROSSLAND

Bonn, August 19 — Although progress has been made in the Four-Power negotiations in Berlin, the Western allies are still cautious of forecasting an imminent agreement. American sources said today that the negotiations had not yet reached the stage where the results could be submitted to the four governments for final decision.

Much depends on the next round of talks on Monday. If these so well an interval of several weeks in the negotiations is likely, during which the Governments will consider the draft agreement. It appears that the Russians are still refusing to meet allied wishes on several important points.

Yesterday's session, the thirty-second in the series, lasted more than 14 hours. When the ambassadors emerged after midnight there was surprise over the announcement that the negotiations would be continued on Monday.

It had been hoped that they would reach agreement. As he left the meeting the American Ambassador, Mr Rush, said: "We are expecting a great deal from Monday's meeting."

## PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

### LOCAL GOVERNMENT



**AK LOCAL GOVERNMENT**  
AUSTIN KNIGHT LIMITED

### SOCIAL SERVICES

**COMMUNITY SOCIAL WORKER—AP5**  
(£2,199—£2,457)  
BRIGHTON CORPORATION SOCIAL SERVICES  
In association with the Corporation, the Brighton Social Work Unit (a voluntary organisation) is seeking an additional person to the service which already employs 12 social workers. The post is a full-time position, with a salary of £2,199—£2,457 (AP5). The candidate must have a degree in social work or a similar qualification, and be a member of the Social Work Register. The post is based in the Brighton Social Work Unit, Brighton BN1 1JA. Closing date 21st September.

### HEALTH EDUCATION

**ASSISTANT HEALTH EDUCATION OFFICER**  
DURHAM COUNTY COUNCIL  
Required for the rapidly developing health education service in County Durham which, through well established, is now widening its horizons. The post is an additional one to the service which already employs 12 health education officers. The candidate must have a degree in health education or a similar qualification, and be a member of the Health Education Register. The post is based in the Durham County Council, Durham. Closing date 21st September.

### ARCHITECTURE & PLANNING

**ASSISTANT CITY ARCHITECT**  
(P.O. Range 1 £2,850—£3,550)  
CITY OF CAMBRIDGE  
Department of Architecture and Planning  
Third tier post with involvement in management of the City of Cambridge. The post holder will be responsible for the design and development of the City of Cambridge, and will be involved in the management of the City of Cambridge. The post is based in the City of Cambridge, Cambridge. Closing date 21st September.

### DEVELOPMENT & CONSTRUCTION

**PLANNING ASSISTANT**  
BOROUGH OF GILLINGHAM  
Applications are invited from persons who possess the following qualifications: a degree in planning or a similar qualification, and be a member of the Planning Register. The post is based in the Borough of Gillingham, Gillingham. Closing date 21st September.

## BLACKPOOL COUNTY BOROUGH

### BOROUGH SURVEYOR

(With responsibilities for engineering, town planning, architecture, etc.)  
**Salary Scale £5,793/£6,585**  
Car allowance.  
Particulars and application forms for this major appointment from:  
Town Clerk,  
P.O. Box No. 11, Town Hall, Blackpool FY1 1NB  
(Closing date, 3rd September, 1971).

### LANCASHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

#### SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES

#### SENIOR DENTAL OFFICER POSTS

Applications are invited from Registered Dental Surgeons for appointment as Senior Dental Officers. There are two posts available: 1. MINDLEY, INCE AND WESTHURSTON. 2. CANTLEY FARM (Knowlsey) and HALEWOOD. The successful candidate will be responsible for the dental health of the children in the area. The post is based in the Lancashire County Council, Lancashire. Closing date 21st September.

### LANCASHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

#### Health Division No. 11

#### DIVISIONAL WELFARE ORGANISER

Applications are invited from persons with extensive experience of welfare work for appointment as Divisional Welfare Organiser. The post is based in the Lancashire County Council, Lancashire. Closing date 21st September.

### EDUCATIONAL

#### CITY OF WAKEFIELD

#### TECHNICAL & ART COLLEGE

#### ASSISTANT LECTURERS IN ENGLISH AND GENERAL STUDIES

Applications are invited for the following posts: 1. Assistant Lecturer in English. 2. Assistant Lecturer in General Studies. The posts are based in the City of Wakefield, Wakefield. Closing date 21st September.

### LANCASHIRE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

#### GENERAL ADVISER FOR SCHOOLS (UNPAID/UNEMPLOYED)

Applications are invited for the post of General Adviser for Schools. The post is based in the Lancashire Education Committee, Lancashire. Closing date 21st September.

### LANCASHIRE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

#### THE NAUTICAL COLLEGE, FLEETWOOD

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Nautical Science. The post is based in the Nautical College, Fleetwood. Closing date 21st September.

### LANCASHIRE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

#### NOTRE DAME COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Education. The post is based in the Notre Dame College of Education, Lancashire. Closing date 21st September.

### LANCASHIRE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

#### STRETFORD TECHNICAL COLLEGE

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Technical Education. The post is based in the Stretford Technical College, Lancashire. Closing date 21st September.

### LANCASHIRE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

#### PROPOSED POLYTECHNIC

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Polytechnic Education. The post is based in the Proposed Polytechnic, Lancashire. Closing date 21st September.

## LANCASHIRE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

### GRAMMAR AND COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOLS

#### ASSISTANT MASTERS/MISTRESSES

#### COLNE GRAMMAR SCHOOL (365 places)

Applications are invited for the post of Assistant Master/Mistress. The post is based in the Colne Grammar School, Colne. Closing date 21st September.

#### LEWIS & CLARK'S R.C. GIRL'S SCHOOL

Applications are invited for the post of Assistant Master/Mistress. The post is based in the Lewis & Clark's R.C. Girl's School, Lancashire. Closing date 21st September.

#### LEWIS & CLARK'S R.C. GIRL'S SCHOOL

Applications are invited for the post of Assistant Master/Mistress. The post is based in the Lewis & Clark's R.C. Girl's School, Lancashire. Closing date 21st September.

#### LEWIS & CLARK'S R.C. GIRL'S SCHOOL

Applications are invited for the post of Assistant Master/Mistress. The post is based in the Lewis & Clark's R.C. Girl's School, Lancashire. Closing date 21st September.

#### LEWIS & CLARK'S R.C. GIRL'S SCHOOL

Applications are invited for the post of Assistant Master/Mistress. The post is based in the Lewis & Clark's R.C. Girl's School, Lancashire. Closing date 21st September.

#### LEWIS & CLARK'S R.C. GIRL'S SCHOOL

Applications are invited for the post of Assistant Master/Mistress. The post is based in the Lewis & Clark's R.C. Girl's School, Lancashire. Closing date 21st September.

#### LEWIS & CLARK'S R.C. GIRL'S SCHOOL

Applications are invited for the post of Assistant Master/Mistress. The post is based in the Lewis & Clark's R.C. Girl's School, Lancashire. Closing date 21st September.

#### LEWIS & CLARK'S R.C. GIRL'S SCHOOL

Applications are invited for the post of Assistant Master/Mistress. The post is based in the Lewis & Clark's R.C. Girl's School, Lancashire. Closing date 21st September.

#### LEWIS & CLARK'S R.C. GIRL'S SCHOOL

Applications are invited for the post of Assistant Master/Mistress. The post is based in the Lewis & Clark's R.C. Girl's School, Lancashire. Closing date 21st September.

#### LEWIS & CLARK'S R.C. GIRL'S SCHOOL

Applications are invited for the post of Assistant Master/Mistress. The post is based in the Lewis & Clark's R.C. Girl's School, Lancashire. Closing date 21st September.

#### LEWIS & CLARK'S R.C. GIRL'S SCHOOL

Applications are invited for the post of Assistant Master/Mistress. The post is based in the Lewis & Clark's R.C. Girl's School, Lancashire. Closing date 21st September.

#### LEWIS & CLARK'S R.C. GIRL'S SCHOOL

Applications are invited for the post of Assistant Master/Mistress. The post is based in the Lewis & Clark's R.C. Girl's School, Lancashire. Closing date 21st September.

### EDUCATIONAL

### LANCASHIRE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

#### GRAMMAR AND COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOLS

#### ASSISTANT MASTERS/MISTRESSES

#### COLNE GRAMMAR SCHOOL (365 places)

Applications are invited for the post of Assistant Master/Mistress. The post is based in the Colne Grammar School, Colne. Closing date 21st September.

#### LEWIS & CLARK'S R.C. GIRL'S SCHOOL

Applications are invited for the post of Assistant Master/Mistress. The post is based in the Lewis & Clark's R.C. Girl's School, Lancashire. Closing date 21st September.

#### LEWIS & CLARK'S R.C. GIRL'S SCHOOL

Applications are invited for the post of Assistant Master/Mistress. The post is based in the Lewis & Clark's R.C. Girl's School, Lancashire. Closing date 21st September.

#### LEWIS & CLARK'S R.C. GIRL'S SCHOOL

Applications are invited for the post of Assistant Master/Mistress. The post is based in the Lewis & Clark's R.C. Girl's School, Lancashire. Closing date 21st September.

#### LEWIS & CLARK'S R.C. GIRL'S SCHOOL

Applications are invited for the post of Assistant Master/Mistress. The post is based in the Lewis & Clark's R.C. Girl's School, Lancashire. Closing date 21st September.

#### LEWIS & CLARK'S R.C. GIRL'S SCHOOL

Applications are invited for the post of Assistant Master/Mistress. The post is based in the Lewis & Clark's R.C. Girl's School, Lancashire. Closing date 21st September.

#### LEWIS & CLARK'S R.C. GIRL'S SCHOOL

Applications are invited for the post of Assistant Master/Mistress. The post is based in the Lewis & Clark's R.C. Girl's School, Lancashire. Closing date 21st September.

#### LEWIS & CLARK'S R.C. GIRL'S SCHOOL

Applications are invited for the post of Assistant Master/Mistress. The post is based in the Lewis & Clark's R.C. Girl's School, Lancashire. Closing date 21st September.

#### LEWIS & CLARK'S R.C. GIRL'S SCHOOL

Applications are invited for the post of Assistant Master/Mistress. The post is based in the Lewis & Clark's R.C. Girl's School, Lancashire. Closing date 21st September.

#### LEWIS & CLARK'S R.C. GIRL'S SCHOOL

Applications are invited for the post of Assistant Master/Mistress. The post is based in the Lewis & Clark's R.C. Girl's School, Lancashire. Closing date 21st September.

#### LEWIS & CLARK'S R.C. GIRL'S SCHOOL

Applications are invited for the post of Assistant Master/Mistress. The post is based in the Lewis & Clark's R.C. Girl's School, Lancashire. Closing date 21st September.

#### LEWIS & CLARK'S R.C. GIRL'S SCHOOL

Applications are invited for the post of Assistant Master/Mistress. The post is based in the Lewis & Clark's R.C. Girl's School, Lancashire. Closing date 21st September.

#### LEWIS & CLARK'S R.C. GIRL'S SCHOOL

Applications are invited for the post of Assistant Master/Mistress. The post is based in the Lewis & Clark's R.C. Girl's School, Lancashire. Closing date 21st September.



## HOME NEWS

# Police chief puts the bombs and protests in perspective

By PETER HARVEY

Northern Ireland has never enjoyed government by consent in the sense that the remainder of the United Kingdom understands the phrase, the Deputy Commissioner of Metropolitan Police, Mr Robert Mark, said last night. And he emphasised that the meron Report said that the Stormont Government was unacceptable to a significant increasing minority of the electorate.

Mr Mark was making an extremely frank speech at the National Police College at Cammish, Hampshire, on the threat of violence to officers. He examined the rôle of

police and army in containing violence, the position of the news media, and the effect of the permissive society on "social violence."

"A free society," he said, "cannot be by consent. It is a society which is achieved by the suppression of force, whether it be the right, the conventional or the New Left—except time of war—is the negation of freedom and can only be achieved by overwhelming forces of manpower willing to enforce undemocratic laws, such resources or law exist and nor would they be strictly acceptable. There is no way any force in Britain able to maintain indefinitely a government not enjoying the support or the tolerance of the overwhelming majority of the people."

On the permissive society, he said that irritation caused by the excessive preoccupation of the news and entertainment media with sex and drugs ought not to colour our view of a society which is "unquestionably more tolerant and more healthy than ever before."

It was significant, he said, that "in that context" the increase in crime had not led to any inordinate increase in police force. The increase in police indeed in relation to population—nor to any major change in a system of criminal justice which would make it easier to convict the wrongdoer.

Mr Mark wondered whether social violence had actually increased "or whether it is an illusion created, even if unintentionally, by newspapers and television. Violence has always been a natural aspect of society and many social changes now regarded as wholly acceptable have been achieved by it."

There was "really nothing new" in current expressions of dissent—squats, sit-ins, demos, and even the occasional and traditionally unsuccessful home-made bomb. Attempts to achieve political objectives by coercion were unlawful, "but to counter them with excessive violence may in practice go far to help militants to achieve their aims or allow them a degree of public sympathy or support they would not otherwise receive."

The police, both as a matter of law and strategy, adhered strictly to the "doctrine of minimum force" notwithstanding that this may involve acceptance of minor casualties and harassment. This does not imply willingness to allow militant demonstrators their way but to deny them success by the least violent means.

The situation in Northern Ireland, where the government was unacceptable to a significant and increasing minority of the electorate, illustrated that the methods adopted for keeping the peace would inevitably reflect the historical, constitutional, and political conditions.

## Court demand after raid

The Metropolitan Police Commissioner must give the High Court reasons why he should not return documents seized by Scotland Yard in a raid on a bookshop in the East End of London on Monday.

Vacation Judge Mr Justice Ackner made the order after hearing in private an ex parte application by three members of the defence committee for the two men accused of bombing the home of Mr Robert Carr, the Minister of Employment and Productivity. The judge directed that the matter come before the court again a week today.

The applicants, Mr David Ian Garfunkel, of Hungerford Road, Finchley, N.4; Mr Andrew John Elismore of Bethnal Green Road, Bethnal Green, and Mr Anthony Mahony, of Mayola Road, Clapton, claim that they

are entitled to possession of the documents which were kept at the Agitprop bookshop in Bethnal Green Road.

At the adjourned hearing the three committee members will also move for an injunction restraining the Commissioner and others from "unlawful conduct and arbitrary acts of interference with the preparation of materials in connection with the case of Ian Purdie and Jake Prescott" (the two men accused).

After yesterday's 45-minute hearing a spokesman for the applicants said that eight officers, led by Detective Chief Superintendent Roy Habershon, took part in the raid.

Among the documents removed were more than 700 copies of three pamphlets—one calling for a march on British Prison on September 4, the second stating "Free all prisoners; Free ourselves; Free Jake and Ian," and the third carrying a photograph of Mr Carr, and bearing the words, "Wanted for conspiracy—Robert Carr."

The spokesman alleged that the officers had also intended taking away legal papers concerning the Purdie and Prescott case until solicitors representing the two accused were called and protested. The two men are at present in prison awaiting their trial.

Mr Bryan Llewellyn, said that answers to questions handed out towards the end of each holiday were "analysed in depth" by computer. "We are using the latest technology to enable our customers to express themselves."

Speaking at a press conference to launch the 1972 summer programmes for Thomson Sky Tours and Thomson Royal Tours, he said that he did not agree with recent suggestions that the tour industry should set up a "watchdog body." Its aims could be achieved by the existing tour operators as a group.

In a case against Kenneth Andrews at Redditch, Worcestershire magistrates' court on Friday, August 13, the rating authority withdrew, with the permission of the court, a summons that Mr Andrews owed a rate debt of one new penny. The case was not, as reported in error, dismissed by the magistrates.

## Pesticide food risk remains

By Anthony Tucker

IN SPITE OF restrictions since 1964 on the use of the persistent and highly poisonous pesticides Aldrin and Dieldrin there seems to be no reduction in the amount of these chemicals reaching foodstuffs.

The second joint survey of pesticide residues in foods, carried out by the Association of Public Analysts and local government authorities, and published today shows wide variations in the contamination levels of individual foods but no general downward trends.

The report, which belatedly

covers the year mid-1967-68, finds a slight increase in the pesticide residues in baby foods compared with 1966 and says that an unusually high level of Dieldrin was found in one sample of bread (Aldrin/Dieldrin total 2.4 parts per million). "This implies that there has been some misuse of this pesticide."

That Dieldrin was also present in significant quantities in other foodstuffs, such as butter, is a disturbing finding it takes the average for this survey well above the World

Health Organisation's recommended acceptable daily intake.

In general, however, the levels of contamination reflect the presence or absence of controls. Levels of the pesticide Gamma-BHC, which is not controlled, are notably higher than those of other pesticides in milk, eggs, butter, poultry, dripping, and pork.

The biggest levels of DDT contamination occur in lard, which, because of its nature, serves as a storage depot for

organic-chlorine pesticides when in the animal. The more recently introduced and, in general, less persistent organo-phosphorous pesticides were found in several samples. The highest levels occurred in imported cheese (0.7 parts per million) and pork (1.3 parts per million).

One sample of eggs was found to contain mercury at 1.0 p.p.m.—double the limit accepted in the US and Canada. Levels of arsenic were consistently high, and in rather more than 100 samples three were found to be above the legal limit of 1.0 part per million.

## Danger in garden chlorate

By our Science Correspondent

Sodium chlorate, implicated as the cause of a violent and spontaneous garden fire which seriously burned a baby in Stevenage on Wednesday, remains freely available in spite of its known hazards.

Used widely as a herbicide, the chemical comes under the Ministry of Agriculture's voluntary pesticide safety regulations.

Manufacturers and distributors are required to indicate on the container label that "clothing, paper, timber, and plant-debris" may become highly inflammable if impregnated with the chemical. And, under the regulations, all sodium chlorate compounds sold as herbicides should contain substances to reduce flammability. It is by no means clear that in practice, the regulations are fully observed for boys still manage to buy the chemical to make sugar bombs.

The chlorates have in fact been used as ingredients in commercial explosives. But their use was abandoned many years ago.

## Brady 'left in solitude'

By our own Reporter

The moors murderer Ian Brady and the child killer, John Straffen are the only occupants of Durham gaol's maximum security "E" wing pending a decision on where to house them.

Mr Peter Thompson, a penal reformer who sat on the Pakenham Committee on prison reform, has protested to the Home Secretary. "At a time when prisoners are sleeping two or three to a cell, this situation is alarming and uncivilised," he said yesterday.

"E" wing consists of 120 cells, though the Home Office says it has room for only 60

prisoners under maximum security conditions. Other prisoners have been steadily moved out since the decision to change the wing from a maximum security one to an ordinary one.

Mr Thompson said that the reason for the delay in deciding what to do with Brady and Straffen lay in a disagreement between Mr Ronald Maudling and Sir Keith Joseph, the Secretary for Social Services. Mr Maudling wanted Brady to go to Broadmoor, but Sir Keith opposed this on the grounds that an escape might put back

several years the progressive approach to security in such special hospitals.

It was originally planned to close "E" wing last May. Meetings of specialists from both Ministries have come to nothing although it is expected that a decision will be made within the next month.

The Home Office said yesterday that no comment could be made on an individual prisoner. "The policy is to close down the security wing at Durham Prison and this will be done as soon as possible. We expect it to be closed shortly, so that the wing can revert to normal prison use."

## VAT 'threat to cinemas'

By our own Reporter

More British cinemas will face closure if the entertainment industry has to pay value added tax, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Barber, has been told in a memorandum on behalf of 26 organisations, including 12 film trade unions.

The memorandum, submitted by Mr Hugh Jenkins, MP, says that more areas would lose the facility of cinema entertainment, there would be unemployment and the market

for distributors and producers would shrink. "We are already very close to the point of no return; if the UK market shrinks much more the industry as a whole will no longer exist," said the memorandum. "If any branch of our industry has to suffer any value added tax, the effect on all would be catastrophic."

It is pointed out that the industry had fought for 30 years

against entertainment duty which had been abolished in 1960. But even with this relief the number of cinemas dropped from 3,034 in 1960 to 1,554 today.

Leaders of the film industry point out that a value added tax could be applied in quite a ridiculous way to a film, which starts off as a piece of celluloid and has no "concrete" value until its final returns are declared, which could be several years.

The Post Office explained that it had refused Transport House's request for the franking slogan because it had always refused to use controversial slogans of a political or religious nature, or to advertise a commercial product.

## Labour cause lost in post

By our Political Staff

The Labour Party's anti-Common Market campaign had two predictable reversals yesterday, with the Post Office refusing to frank letters with "No Entry on Tory Terms," and with the Prime Minister refusing to allow the Post Office to distribute anti-Market propaganda.

Mr Christopher Roberts, the Prime Minister's private secretary who deals with parliamentary affairs, wrote to Mr Gwyn Morgan, assistant secretary of the Labour Party, explaining why Mr Heath would not make the Post Office available to the Labour campaign.

Mr Roberts pointed out that the Conservative Party was not getting the help of the COF or the Post Office in putting out its Common Market publications: the publications concerned were Government papers.

### 'Improper'

He said the shortened version of the White Paper given away free at post offices sets out the difficulties as well as the opportunities of joining Europe.

"It would be quite improper for a governmental institution such as the Central Office of Information to undertake the responsibility for the publication and distribution of non-governmental material, whether on behalf of political parties or other organisations," Mr Roberts said.

The Post Office explained that it had refused Transport House's request for the franking slogan because it had always refused to use controversial slogans of a political or religious nature, or to advertise a commercial product.

# You can't beat it for comfort either



Just because the Alfa Romeo 1750 Saloon can outstrip any saloon up to 2 litres, don't think we forgot about life's little comforts.

At £1,883 the 1750 is also a luxury saloon to equal your luxury saloon.

It has 4 doors like yours. Seats 5 like yours.

Carpets, upholstery, trimmings, heating and ventilation are as opulent as yours. Right down to the fully reclining, body-moulded front seats.

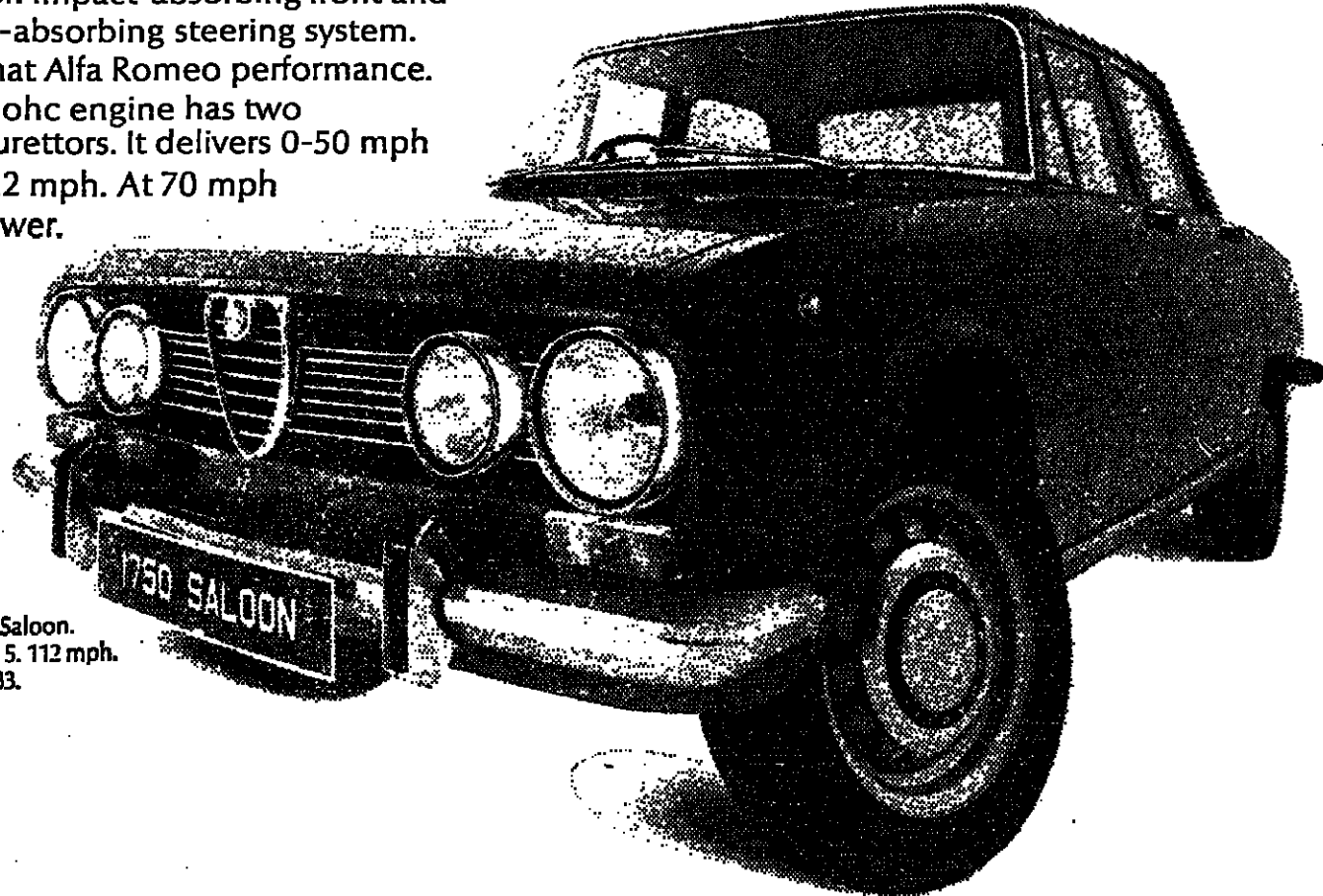
Safety features are similar too. They include a reinforced passenger compartment. A padded interior. Impact-absorbing front and rear. And impact-absorbing steering system.

Then there's that Alfa Romeo performance. The 1779cc, twin ohc engine has two twin-choke carburettors. It delivers 0-50 mph in 7.1 secs, and 112 mph. At 70 mph it lazes at half power.



The all-synchromesh gearbox has 5 forward gears for instantly responsive gearchange. Brakes are servo-assisted, dual-circuit discs all round. With a regulator to stop the rear brakes locking. And there's a balanced roadholding combination of wide radial tyres, live rear axle, and anti-roll bars front and rear.

So why make do with luxury alone, when we give you luxury and performance together? Feel what we mean. Test drive the Alfa Romeo 1750 Saloon today. There's nothing to beat it at the price.



1750 Saloon. Seats 5. 112 mph. £1,883.

## Alfa Romeo The car that feels part of you.

Alfa Romeo (GB) Ltd., Edgware Road (nr. Staples Corner), London NW2 6LX. 01-450 8641

## PERSONAL

CHARGE FOR Advertisement in Personal Column is £1 per line (minimum two lines). The first line is charged at £2.00 and the second line at £1.00. The minimum charge is £2.00.

SOMEONE through Dateline, John's most successful computer programme to find a partner without any obligation. Write to: Dateline, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

ON DOCTOR'S FAMILY, 2 young sons, requires companion, part time, 10-12 hours per week. Write to: 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

LARGE RED SITTING ROOM, furnished, central heating, gas, electric, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

REAL CANCER RESEARCH FUND, on voluntary basis, requires research in own home, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

GIBBS BOOKSHOP, chaste book, on most subjects, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

HELEN HILL BUREAU, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

PERSONAL LOAN FROM £10 without any commitment. Write to: 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

SPECIAL LONG PLAYING, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

CIGARETTES CAN SAVE LIFE, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

DOES SEEKING A PUBLISHER, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

DO YOU LOVE LIVING? 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

IN ONE charity, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

CHARTER MADE THEM, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.



## ENTERTAINMENTS GUIDE

ADELPHI (036 7611). Eve. 7.30.

Mat. 5.0. Sat. 5.0. Sun. 4.0.

THE MUSICAL OF THE YEAR

SHOW BOAT

with the immortal songs of

KERN &amp; HANMERSTEIN

ALDWYCH (036 6404)

Season. 1971-72 London Season.

A MIDWINTER NIGHT'S DREAM

Tonight 7.30. Tomorrow 7.30.

Chorus solo: Maim Goffe

CHURCHES (036 7611). Eve. 7.30.

Harold Pinter's OLD TIMES (Aug.

27, 28 &amp; 29)

AMBAZADORE (01-536 1171). Eve. 8.45.

Sat. 8.45. Sun. 8.45. Mon. 8.45.

ADAM CHRISTIE'S

THE MOUSETRAP

NINETEENTH BREATHTAKING YEAR

APOLLO (037 2665). Eve. 8.0.

Fri. &amp; Sat. 8.0. Sun. 8.0.

FORGET-ME-NOT LANE

by PETER NICHOLS

CAMBRIDGE THEATRE (036 6050).

Eve. 8.0. Sat. 8.0. Sun. 8.0.

FALCH

IAN MCKELLEN as

HAMLET

"The Hamlet I've been waiting to

see. It's a truly great play, not

to be missed. —Fin. Times"

COMEDY (030 2378). Eve. 8.15. Sat.

8.0. Sun. 8.0. Mon. 8.0.

There's a Girl in My Soup

LONGEST RUNNING COMEDY

HIT OF ALL TIME.

CRITERION (030 3218). Air condi-

tioned. Eve. 8.15. Sat. 8.15.

ALAN BATES in BUTLEY

by Simon Gray. Dir. Harold Pinter.

BRITAIN'S LAST ONE OF THE

DECEASED OF THE YEAR. 8.15.

DRURY LANE (036 8108).

A MUSICAL ROMANCE

ON THE MUSIC OF JOHN WILLIAMS.

"RUGELY ENJOYABLE." —S. Times

DUCHESS (036 8343). Eve. 8.15.

Fri. &amp; Sat. 8.15. Sun. 8.15.

It's true it is... —S. Times

THE DIRTIEST SHOW IN TOWN

"MAKES A POINT OF CALCUTTA."

FUNKY TRASH BOTH. —N.Y.T.

DUKE OF YORK'S (036 5121).

8.15. Sat. 8.15. Sun. 8.15.

The Jockey Club Stakes

"An evening of gorgeous feeling."

FORTUNE (036 2338).

Fri. &amp; Sat. 8.15. Sun. 8.15.

LOOK NO HANDS

"Great fun." —People. Last week.

GARRICK (036 4501). Mon. to Fri. 8.0.

Sat. 8.0. Sun. 8.0.

DON'T START WITHOUT ME

GLOBE (037 1593). Eve. 7.30.

ALAN BATES as KEAN

A Comedy by Jean-Paul Sartre.

HAYMARKET (030 9830). Eve. 8.0.

Fri. &amp; Sat. 8.0. Sun. 8.0.

A Voyage Round My Father

by JOHN MORTIMER

HER MAJESTY'S (030 6606). 7.30.

(Mat. Wed. &amp; Sat. 5.0. Sun. 4.0.)

FIDDLER ON THE ROOF

also starring Stella Murray. Sat. 7.30.

## THEATRES

JEANETTE COCHRANE. 249 7050.

NATIONAL YOUTH THEATRE

GOOD LADS AT HEART

Opens Mon. 7.30. Mat. 5.0.

Wed. 7.30. Under 21s: 25p-50p

KING'S HEAD, Hammersmith. 01-235 1016.

The Old Boys by William Trevor

LYRIC (037 3681). 8.0. Sat. 8.30 &amp;

8.50. Mon. 8.30. Tue. 8.30.

HOW THE OTHER HALF LOVES

New Comedy by Alan Ayckbourn.

Author of "Relativity" Speaking.

NOW IN ITS SECOND YEAR!

MAY FAIR (029 3036). Eve. 8.15.

Sat. 8.15. Sun. 8.15.

THE PHILANTHROPIST

by Christopher Hampton. BEST

OF THE YEAR. 2nd &amp; 3rd Awar.

MERMAID (046 7658). Eve. 8.15. Sat.

8.15. Sun. 8.15. Mon. 8.15.

THE NATIONAL THEATRE

Eve. 7.30. Mat. 5.0. Sat. 8.15.

TONY'S TRIUMPH by Christopher

Fry. 2nd &amp; 3rd Awar.

OLD VIC (036 7616). Eve. 8.15. Sat.

8.15. Sun. 8.15. Mon. 8.15.

THE PALACE

PALACE (037 4654). 2nd Year.

DANNY LA RUE

AT THE PALACE

PALLADIUM (037 7375). Eve. 8.15.

Sat. 8.15. Sun. 8.15. Mon. 8.15.

AMTAT HARRIS, RUSS CONWAY.

CHILDREN'S THEATRE

PHOENIX (036 8611). Eve. 8.15. Sat.

8.15. Sun. 8.15. Mon. 8.15.

4th YEAR SMASH HIT MUSICAL

CANTERBURY TALES

"RACIST, BAWDIEST, FUNNIEST

SHOW IN LONDON." —S. Times

PICCADILLY (037 4506). Eve. 8.15.

Sat. 8.15. Sun. 8.15. Mon. 8.15.

VIVAT! VIVAT REGINA!

by Robert Bolt with MARK ZIGMAN

PRINCE OF WALES. 250 8651.

Last week. —S. Times

THE AVENGERS

QUEEN'S (036 1166). Last week.

Eve. 8.0. Sat. 8.0. Sun. 8.0.

THE PATRICK PEARSE MOTEL

FUNNIEST SHOW IN TOWN. —Obs.

QUEEN'S (036 1166). Eve. 8.0.

Sat. 8.0. Sun. 8.0. Mon. 8.0.

JUMP!

A Hilarious New Comedy

Previews Aug. 24 &amp; 25 at 8.0.

ROUND HOUSE. 267 2564. 8 p.m. Fri.

Sat. 8.45. Sun. 8.45. Mon. 8.45.

ANDY WARHOL'S PORK

"Ridiculous." —S. Times

ROYAL COURT (730 1745). Tonight

Eve. 8.0. Sat. 8.0. Sun. 8.0.

WEST OF SUEZ

ROYALTY (405 8004). Eve. 8.0. Sat.

8.0. Sun. 8.0. Mon. 8.0.

OH! CALCUTTA!

"AMAZING &amp; AMUSING." —P. Exp.

"BREATHTAKINGLY BEAUTIFUL." —ST

ST MARTIN'S (036 1443). Eve. 8.0.

Sat. 8.0. Sun. 8.0. Mon. 8.0.

SLEUTH

Now in its Second Thrilling Year.

SAVOY (036 8888). 8.0. Sat. 8.0. 8.0.

THE SECRETARY BIRD

SHAFTSBUARY THEATRE (036 6596).

HAIR

Eve. 8.0. Sat. 8.0. Sun. 8.0.

STRAID (036 2660). 8.0. Sat. 8.0.

MICHAEL GRAFFORD, Linda THORNTON

MICHAEL GRAFFORD, Linda THORNTON

MICHAEL GRAFFORD, Linda THORNTON

MICHAEL GRAFFORD, Linda THORNTON

MICHAEL GRAFFORD, Linda THORNTON

MICHAEL GRAFFORD, Linda THORNTON

MICHAEL GRAFFORD, Linda THORNTON

MICHAEL GRAFFORD, Linda THORNTON

MICHAEL GRAFFORD, Linda THORNTON

MICHAEL GRAFFORD, Linda THORNTON

MICHAEL GRAFFORD, Linda THORNTON

MICHAEL GRAFFORD, Linda THORNTON

MICHAEL GRAFFORD, Linda THORNTON

MICHAEL GRAFFORD, Linda THORNTON

MICHAEL GRAFFORD, Linda THORNTON

MICHAEL GRAFFORD, Linda THORNTON

MICHAEL GRAFFORD, Linda THORNTON

MICHAEL GRAFFORD, Linda THORNTON

MICHAEL GRAFFORD, Linda THORNTON

MICHAEL GRAFFORD, Linda THORNTON

MICHAEL GRAFFORD, Linda THORNTON

MICHAEL GRAFFORD, Linda THORNTON

MICHAEL GRAFFORD, Linda THORNTON

MICHAEL GRAFFORD, Linda THORNTON

MICHAEL GRAFFORD, Linda THORNTON

MICHAEL GRAFFORD, Linda THORNTON

MICHAEL GRAFFORD, Linda THORNTON

MICHAEL GRAFFORD, Linda THORNTON

MICHAEL GRAFFORD, Linda THORNTON

MICHAEL GRAFFORD, Linda THORNTON

MICHAEL GRAFFORD, Linda THORNTON

MICHAEL GRAFFORD, Linda THORNTON

MICHAEL GRAFFORD, Linda THORNTON

MICHAEL GRAFFORD, Linda THORNTON

MICHAEL GRAFFORD, Linda THORNTON

MICHAEL GRAFFORD, Linda THORNTON

MICHAEL GRAFFORD, Linda THORNTON

MICHAEL GRAFFORD, Linda THORNTON

MICHAEL GRAFFORD, Linda THORNTON

MICHAEL GRAFFORD, Linda THORNTON

MICHAEL GRAFFORD, Linda THORNTON

MICHAEL GRAFFORD, Linda THORNTON

MICHAEL GRAFFORD, Linda THORNTON

MICHAEL GRAFFORD, Linda THORNTON

MICHAEL GRAFFORD, Linda THORNTON

MICHAEL GRAFFORD, Linda THORNTON

MICHAEL GRAFFORD, Linda THORNTON

MICHAEL GRAFFORD, Linda THORNTON

MICHAEL GRAFFORD, Linda THORNTON

MICHAEL GRAFFORD, Linda THORNTON

MICHAEL GRAFFORD, Linda THORNTON

MICHAEL GRAFFORD, Linda THORNTON

MICHAEL GRAFFORD, Linda THORNTON

MICHAEL GRAFFORD, Linda THORNTON

MICHAEL GRAFFORD, Linda THORNTON

MICHAEL GRAFFORD, Linda THORNTON

MICHAEL GRAFFORD, Linda THORNTON

MICHAEL GRAFFORD, Linda THORNTON

MICHAEL GRAFFORD, Linda THORNTON

MICHAEL GRAFFORD, Linda THORNTON

MICHAEL GRAFFORD, Linda THORNTON

MICHAEL GRAFFORD, Linda THORNTON

MICHAEL GRAFFORD, Linda THORNTON

MICHAEL GRAFFORD, Linda THORNTON

MICHAEL GRAFFORD, Linda THORNTON

MICHAEL GRAFFORD, Linda THORNTON

MICHAEL GRAFFORD, Linda THORNTON

MICHAEL GRAFFORD, Linda THORNTON

MICHAEL GRAFFORD, Linda THORNTON

MICHAEL GRAFFORD, Linda THORNTON

MICHAEL GRAFFORD, Linda THORNTON

MICHAEL GRAFFORD, Linda THORNTON

MICHAEL GRAFFORD, Linda THORNTON

MICHAEL GRAFFORD, Linda THORNTON

MICHAEL GRAFFORD, Linda THORNTON

MICHAEL GRAFFORD, Linda THORNTON

MICHAEL GRAFFORD, Linda THORNTON

MICHAEL GRAFFORD, Linda THORNTON

MICHAEL GRAFFORD, Linda THORNTON

MICHAEL GRAFFORD, Linda THORNTON

MICHAEL GRAFFORD, Linda THORNTON



Mr Grenville Powney fixing netting over the young vines

## Vines to the aid of vintage house

Story and picture by Frank Martin

GRENVILLE POWNEY, a former mining engineer, thinks he has found the answer to the dreams of the owners of crumbling stately homes — it is in ordinary old Suffolk.

Mr Powney, who is 44, claims that a vineyard will yield £1,000 an acre and a crop of grapes from home park will finance the underpinning of the buildings. He is putting his theories to the test in Suffolk at Botesdale Lodge, parts of which date from 1510.

When Mr Powney picked his way down a weedy track to find Botesdale Lodge a couple of years ago he simply wanted to leave his managing director's chair for the country life. He decided that

Botesdale Lodge and its 17 acres was a good prospect. "We bought it very cheaply, little more than the price of the land. But how can the owner of a listed building honestly cope with a £30,000 per year repair programme?" Mr Powney asks.

He answers his own question by an expansive wave of his hands at the rows of vines spread out in the grounds. "I went over to France and found that their historic houses were in a similar plight — except the ones which grew grapes."

Mr Powney has halved the cost of setting up a vineyard by using British vine seedlings and installing more economical high tensile wire supports instead of wooden stakes; and by utilising the

labour force on hand, in the shape of a wife and six children. "We uprooted over 900 tree stumps before planting these vines."

The vines are barely nine inches high, but many are producing small bunches of grapes. In two years Botesdale Lodge will be producing wine.

Mr Powney claims that a vineyard is far more profitable per acre than any other form of agriculture or horticulture. What is more, the Government approves of it as a suitable setting for a country house of historic note (it also takes off 25p per bottle in tax). There are no objections from preservation societies — and neighbours and local inns cannot wait to get their first bottles.

## Hospitals cannot pay staff well — so they pay more

By our own Reporter

Mr Henry Brinton, a governor of Westminster Hospital who resigned this week from the management side of the Whitley Council because he said the council was not empowered to pay hospital staffs what they are worth, said yesterday that more and more nurses, radiographers, and typists were leaving hospitals to join agencies.

He said hospitals were then having to hire back from agencies at inflated rates staff who had left because of low and anomalous pay scales.

Mr Brinton claimed that the encroachment of agency nurses had become embarrassing. In some hospitals, nearly half the nurses were agency nurses. "It is an Alice in Wonderland situation," he said, "and it is likely to get worse."

It was usual to pay agency typists £30 a week — and they sometimes earned £27. "A medical and para-medical staff," Mr Brinton said, could often earn far more than medical staff by demanding the same rates as for non-hospital work. He had recently appointed a woman secretary at £20 a week, three "O" levels and no "A" levels, at a salary of £1,787, rising to £2,217.

His own 21-year-old daughter, a speech therapist with two "A" levels, three years' training, and a professional qualification, would start work at £1,026 a year. The computer, work study, and management services fields all drew salaries at the market rate.

There was no doubt, Mr Brinton said, that patients were dying because of poor staffing and because of the stresses felt by staff because of anomalies of pay. There was no career structure, for example, for men with the life-or-death responsibility of operating heat-exchanger pumps to keep patients alive on the operating table.

Mr Brinton, who was a member of the South-West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board,

complained that the Treasury had too much say in the financial decisions of the Whitley Council's management side. "The people who hold the purse strings are not responsible for management, and those responsible for management do not hold the purse strings."

He is the Rev Donald Mason, 52, a minister for 28 years who is now unemployed and living in Plymouth. He hopes to become a social worker.

His resignation arises from an international dispute, diligently concealed, which has involved the English principal of a Methodist college in the Bahamas, an officer of the Methodist Missionary Society and the Methodist Conference of the Caribbean and the Americas.

Last night, in the first public comment on the dispute, which led to the withdrawal of the principal, the Rev Neville Steward, from Queen's College, Nassau, Mr Mason claimed that leaders of British Methodism have acquiesced in racial prejudice, discrimination, and reaction.

In June the Methodist Conference, the Church's supreme governing body in Britain, considered the Bahamas affair and

He was supported yesterday by Lord Reigate, chairman of the governors of Westminster Hospital, who said: "His resignation has pinpointed the weaknesses of the Whitley Council's management side. Some Whitley Council machinery. It is not generally realised that the slow working of Whitley can have difficult results, causing staff shortages in hospitals in the centre of big cities."

Magistrates were punishing football offenders heavily yesterday. Fourteen supporters were fined a total of £800 by Leicester magistrates. Some were fined £75 each and others £50.

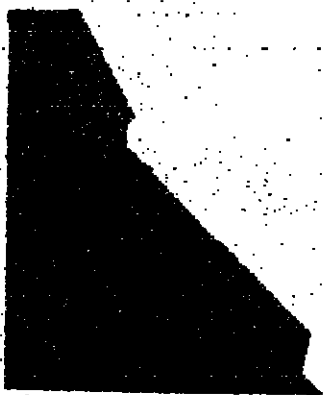
At West London court there were more heavy fines and on supporters was remanded in custody for sentence after the previous evening's game between Chelsea and Manchester United. The remanded youth had admitted carrying a knife. He said he always had it with him.

The heaviest fine was £40. Mr Clive Jenkins's Association of Scientific, Technical, and Managerial Staff is to hold a series of secret meetings with football managers in a new attempt to make them members.



# Flying saucers are whizzing back

By Dennis Barker



Seen above London yesterday... a UFO created by a Guardian photographer

MARS being adjacent and three years having passed, it seems as if we are in for a bit more of it. Unidentified flying objects are coming back again, and the flying saucer societies, the major ones in Britain alone, are bracing themselves gratefully for a return of the membership that has slumped by about a third in the past three years.

It was the policemen in the patrol car at Aldridge, near Walsall, Staffordshire, who started the latest alarms with reports and pictures of a sort of gleaming egg up above. But according to UFO watchers, this sinister apparition may be the same one that has passed across Europe for the past ten days.

A fortnight ago, an object described as conical or egg-shaped was seen over Spain and the South of France. Last week, there were sightings over Italy, and a similar object was seen over Northern Germany.

There are those who say that all this is because Mars is now near Earth; others say these things occur in cycles of either three or seven years. Whatever the cause, the latest spate of sightings has caused the largest of the British Unidentified Flying Objects Research Association, which call a seven-day alert.

This means that the members of the association—down from more than 600 to 450 in the past two years when sightings have been minimal—will make a bit of effort to watch the sky day and night. They will report any sightings direct to the national coordinator, Mr Omar Fowler, of Farnborough, Hampshire.

All this is very different from two years ago, when the publication of an enormous expensive study of UFOs commissioned by the American Air Force came up with nothing positive except the bill, ad caused practically all the "casual" enthusiasts of UFOs to disappear from the scene and in the face. This report showed how easy it was for pictures of UFOs

to be faked, or for honest mistakes to be made. Weather balloons were an especial source of UFO stories. One photographer admitted he had produced his pictures by throwing a tin lid in the air.

Now the real hard-liners are gaining courage again. They are encouraged by the increased readiness of laymen and women to come forward and report sightings, whereas before they were reluctant to do so, especially if it happened to be around closing time.

For instance, a young lady at Stanmore rang the British Unidentified Flying Objects Research Association this week to report two bright lights in the sky at 10.30 p.m. They remained there

for an hour and a half, were about a fifth of the size of the moon. An aircraft passing over at the time, high up, was smaller than the lights, she said she saw.

Armed with such reports the enthusiasts are renewing attempts to get the whole business taken more seriously. Mr Anthony Szachnowski, chairman of the Anglo-Polish UFO Research Club, is collecting more signatures to the mammoth petition which one day he will present to the United Nations. Already he has sent forms to 15,000 members of the public, asking them for their UFO experiences and for their views on what UN action would be profitable.

Mr Szachnowski would like the UN to make a statement saying that it regards UFO studies as important. He would also like it to establish an international UFO observers corps, through existing groups, and a centre to evaluate data.

One of the intellectual barriers in the way of giving serious credence to UFOs is that these objects seem to have remained exceedingly static in design over the years. During the war, pilots used to complain about points of light following them—described as Kraut-bombs by the Allies, or foo-fighters. In 1944 in Italy an egg-shaped object was shelled by the Allies, who later realised that it belonged to the Germans. High-flying balloons had not been developed at that time. The interesting point is that it is often metallic eggs that are seen today, which would argue a certain bottleneck in UFO technology.

The matter has been further complicated by an American report on the sort of people who report seeing UFOs. These, broadly, tend to be people doing lesser jobs than their qualifications, or abilities would entitle them to—people who have little faith in the logic of this world and so are more prepared to believe in the existence of another order of things.

# BOAC profits slump by £15.9M—but no aid for lost routes

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

A £15.9 millions slump in the BOAC's profits was announced yesterday. In the report for the year ended March 31, Mr Keith Granville, the chairman, attributed some of the loss to the delay in introducing the Boeing 747 jumbo jets due to industrial action, the destruction of a VC-10 by Arab guerrillas, and inflation.

The report announced a group profit of £3.4 millions. This compares with a forecast of a £20 millions surplus for the period and the previous year's profit of £19.3 millions. Mr Granville also said that BOAC's task had been made no easier by the

African flights were still in BOAC hands, they made a £1.6 million profit—nearly half the airline's total profits.

The report complains of "a trend to use the strike weapon as a means of expression of strongly-held ideological views unrelated to any disagreement between BOAC and its employees."

While stoppages within BOAC lost only 11,000 man-hours last year, seven strikes over the awarding of a concession to General Aviation Services, over the creation of a second force airline, and the Industrial Relations Bill cost more than 85,000 man-hours.

Mr Granville said BOAC wanted to extend its proposals for cut-price, off-peak, "early bird" flights to Australia if it could get the International Air Transport Authority to agree to these. Return flights already proposed to New York would cost £75 during the nine off-peak months and £95 in the other three months.

**Cargo drop**  
The report says that last year only 53.9 per cent of seats were filled, 2.4 per cent fewer than last year. There was a similar drop in cargo loads.

BOAC spending rose 13 per cent to £189 millions, with an increase in passenger and cargo capacity, while revenue fell 1 per cent to £195 millions. Mr Granville called it "an era of profitless expansion."

BEA must improve its productivity by 10 per cent a year over the next three or four years if it is to remain competitive, Mr Henry Marking, the chairman, said yesterday.

In an article in the staff newspaper, he said that costs must be cut, the airline must expand, and working methods improved. He said that BEA should take no decision on ordering an "airbus" type aircraft until satisfactory cost levels for 1972-73 could be foreseen. On present levels, the airline could not operate such aircraft profitably.

Mr Phelps said that as he walked to the check-out he picked the products out of the basket and put the basket on top of other baskets. "There was a woman in front of me who had a whole lot of products she had purchased in two baskets. One she was in the process of unloading all over the counter and the escalator and the other basket she placed on top of mine so I am stood holding these products." He then produced three tins and showed how he held them while he tried to get money out of his hip pocket.

The woman behind the counter, said Mr Phelps, then said the figure 12p and the decimal currency did not register with him that 12p was just under 2s. 6d. "I walked out of the store and did not realise anything was wrong," he said.

# Phelps not guilty of theft

The former Olympic diving champion Brian Phelps was acquitted of shoplifting at Bournemouth yesterday. Mr Phelps was accused of stealing a jar of marmalade and a tin of salmon, together worth 35p, from Sainsbury's at Boscombe.

Mr Michael Davis, prosecuting, said that on June 16 a woman store detective saw Mr Phelps carrying a tin of strawberries and a jar of marmalade in a wire basket. It was said that he was seen putting the marmalade into a jacket pocket. Later, it was alleged, he put a tin of salmon in his pocket. At the check-out only a tin of strawberries was paid for, said Mr Davis.

Mr Phelps said that as he walked to the check-out he picked the products out of the basket and put the basket on top of other baskets. "There was a woman in front of me who had a whole lot of products she had purchased in two baskets. One she was in the process of unloading all over the counter and the escalator and the other basket she placed on top of mine so I am stood holding these products." He then produced three tins and showed how he held them while he tried to get money out of his hip pocket.

The woman behind the counter, said Mr Phelps, then said the figure 12p and the decimal currency did not register with him that 12p was just under 2s. 6d. "I walked out of the store and did not realise anything was wrong," he said.

# Hopes of smoke-free Britain

By our own Reporter

There is no excuse now for going smokeless. The National Society for Clean Air said yesterday that the shortages of solid smokeless fuel was

Mr Stanley Cayton, chairman of the society, said he expected it to be smokeless in 10 to 15 years' time. Of 17 million properties in the country, 10 million are "black" and 500,000 in "white" areas. Half of the remaining million were expected to go smokeless voluntarily, the time they came into smokeless zones.

The 1953 Beaver Committee Air Pollution, which designed "black" and "white" areas, had hoped for a smoke-free Britain by 1975. But, said

Mr Harry Giblin, manager of the Solid Smokeless Fuels Federation, said that three new solid smokeless fuel plants starting to produce this year would yield an extra 500,000 tons. The supply would increase by a further 500,000 tons next year. Demand was expected to increase by less than these amounts—between 250,000 and 300,000 tons a year.

Mr Cayton said he hoped the smokeless programme could be carried through without compulsion by the Government. Because progress had been gradual since the 1955 Clean Air Act, many people did not appreciate the advances that had been made.

Mr Cayton said he hoped the smokeless programme could be carried through without compulsion by the Government. Because progress had been gradual since the 1955 Clean Air Act, many people did not appreciate the advances that had been made.

# Wrong angle

A VICAR was fined £10 yesterday for fishing on a stretch of river known as the "Church Pool." Rev Cecil Newton (52), was accused at Brampton, Cumberland, of unlawfully taking fish from the Yorkshire Fly Fishers Club's stretch of the River Eden.

Mr Newton, of St Paul's Vicarage, Holme Eden, Warwick Bridge, Cumberland, pleaded guilty to a private summons by the club.

The fishing club's head hallif found the vicar wearing waders, fishing about five yards from the river bank, said Mr Andrew Thornley, prosecuting. Mr Graham Jackson, defending, said the vicar, a keen angler, had been the victim of a misunderstanding. He had been given permission to fish for trout by the Church Commissioners in 1969, and the problem arose when fishing on the east side of the river was bought by the club in 1969.

# Lawyers demand bail guidelines

"Inconsistency" by courts in granting bail is commented on in the current issue of the "New Law Journal." In a reference to the "OZ" case the paper says: "Yet again bail has been shown to be granted or refused for reasons that lack overall consistency."

The "OZ" case bore out the paper's contention in a previous issue that specific grounds should be given in all cases whether bail was allowed or refused, whether pending sentence, or otherwise.

The journal points out that on July 30 the Court of Appeal upheld the refusal of the three defendants' applications for bail while awaiting sentence without justifying the refusal in terms which would afford guidance in subsequent cases.

On August 10 when the defendants applied for bail pending hearing of their appeals against conviction and sentence,

it was granted "in the circumstances of the case."

The reasons were spelled out by Mr Justice Griffiths and were in several respects substantially the same as those which the defendants' counsel had advanced in vain on July 30.

The "New Law Journal" also comments that the 1967 Criminal Justice Act had, according to latest figures, done little to increase the numbers of those granted bail after committal for trial although this was one of the avowed objects of the Act's creators.

# £15,000 will

George Whiting, the boxing correspondent and sports columnist of the "Evening Standard," who died in April, aged 67, left £15,087 gross (£14,978 net, duty £1,685) in his will published yesterday.

# The best service going to West Africa leaves from Victoria Station

The best service going to West Africa starts at Victoria Station. LEDONIAN/BUA's town terminal sits over platforms 15 and 16. You can complete all embarkation formalities there. In under 40 minutes a direct rail link takes you into Gatwick, London's most convenient airport. If you come by car, you'll find plenty of inexpensive parking space. And there's a free limousine service from Heathrow to your LEDONIAN/BUA connection. We now offer you six jet flights a week to Lagos, three to

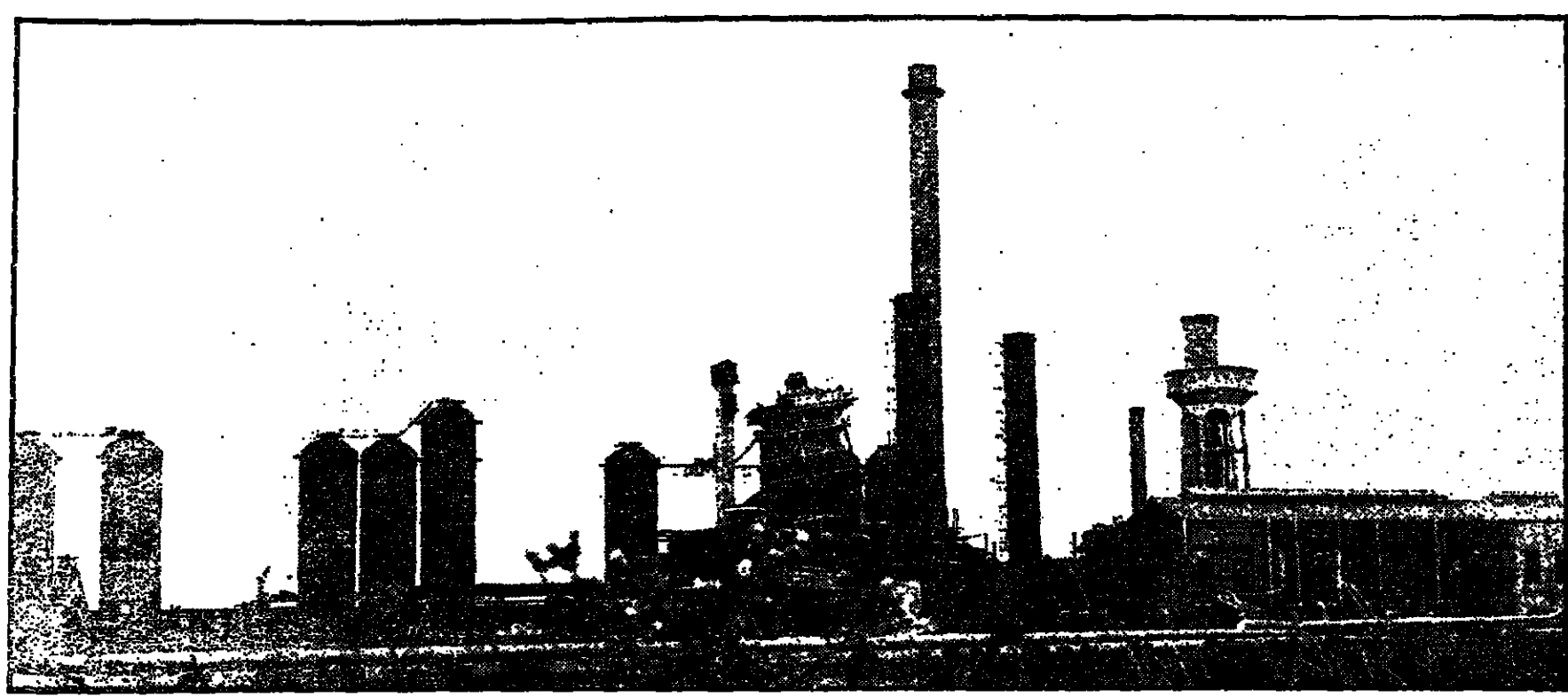
Kano and four to Accra as well as three a week to Freetown and weekly flights to Bathurst and Monrovia. Select your seat. Sit back and relax. Our smiling hostesses are at your service.

So next time you've business in West Africa ask your Travel Agent to book you by the best service going. And make business a pleasure.

**CALEDONIAN/BUA**  
THE SCOTTISH INTERNATIONAL AIRLINE  
In association with Nigeria Airways  
Scheduled jet services to 24 countries.







Millon ironworks: 'black marsh sprouting furnace and shack'

YOU DON'T see many new faces on that bleak peninsula, so the woman, in her mid-forties and exercising her dog in the misty Millon morning, was glad to talk. "It's heartbreaking. My husband helped to build that furnace and it's never been used, hardly. He can't work now: he fell off the furnace and fractured his skull. Never been the same since." Nor has the town, since the ironworks closed.

You can stand by the ruined windmill at Hodborrow on the tip of the peninsula and see the history of the industrial revolution in the ravaged townscape: the entire rise, decline, and fall of a community. A hundred and thirty years ago there was nothing except a row of cottages up Holborn Hill (they pronounce the 'l' in Holborn), a pub that John Wesley once stayed at overnight because it was on the west coast route, and the keep of a Norman castle that is now the most impressive farmhouse in England. Then they started sinking shafts at Hodborrow to mine for iron ore, the ore brought the ironworks, and the ironworks brought the town. Three years ago the Government refused a grant to keep the works open.

At first unemployment rose to 16 per cent of the working population. It is down to 7 per cent now, mostly men in their fifties and school leavers, but that still leaves tidy knots of unemployed men huddling outside what is laughingly known as the Ministry of Employment, or sitting studying racing form on the wall outside the amateur rugby league club's ground, bought for a snip from the ironworks. Norman Nicholson wrote an elegy:

"It's beautiful to breathe the sharp night air,  
But morning after morning, there  
They stand by the churchyard gate  
Hands in pockets, shoulders to the  
slag, men whose fathers stood there  
back in '28  
When their sons were at school with  
me. The town rolls round the  
century's bleak orbit..."

That has just been accepted by Faber as part of his new collection of verse, as well it might be: Faber have not had a volume from Nicholson since "The Pot Geranium," and that was so long ago (1954) that Nicholson says he feels as though it was written by someone he used to know well. He remembers 1928 too. He was 24 at the time, and Millon's champion boy rector, better known in the district than he is now. His family had always lived in the area. His great grandparents farmed at Hard Crag on the Furness peninsula, and his grandfather married the daughter of a local gamekeeper and came to Millon to run the horse and cart barge for the new ironworks.

"When my grandmother in a carrier's cart fording the mile and a half wide Ebb of the Duddon saw the black furnace and shack,  
'Turn the horse back!'  
She cried, but the tide had turned  
and the horse went on."

He and his wife had 14 sons. Most of them could not read or write, but Norman Nicholson's father apprenticed himself to a tailor in a shop that has become a Fine Fare supermarket, and then he became a men's outfitter in a shop opposite. Norman Nicholson was born above the shop under the blue Cumberland slate that roofs most of Millon, and there he still lives.

The walls of Millon are slate as well: a few of limestone or sandstone, but mostly slate. Just round the corner from Norman Nicholson's house is one that predates the industrial town and which he wrote about in "Rock Face" (1948): "And not a neighbour now remembers/That the eighth or ninth house from the end/Was not built with the street, but stood a farm/Two

hundred years on its own land... Come round to the back and you will find/The old, uncovered walls—slate bosses/Two foot by two, with cobble-ducks for gable-end..."

It reads like very good topographical poetry, and so it is; which helps to account for its unfashionableness—that and Nicholson's slowness of production. But classifying him as a local nature poet is a bit like writing Wordsworth off as a Grasmere versifier (which is all he sometimes was).

It is true that Nicholson's roots are in "Thirty thousand feet of solid Cumberland." When he stands at Hodborrow with his back to the wide Duddon estuary, he can see the Isle of Man to his left, and through the cold furnaces and chimneys of the ironworks, the Cumbrian mountain range from Scafell in the west to the Old Man of Conistone in the east with Helvellyn behind; Black Combe, Dunferdale, Skiddaw, Kirby Moor; pike, fell, crag, sea, meadow, and moorland.

Meeting Nicholson in Millon, the question whether it is an anachronism to be a nature poet in 1971 never occurs. He remembers when the road toward the Ulpha valley was a grass track (in 1971, the bus service has packed up, and the vicar of Ulpha uses a horse to reach the community of his second church in a neighbouring village). Millon is still linked with the rest of Britain only by a

narrow crust of tarmac and a ribbon of railway draped round the Duddon estuary to Barrow.

And the Duddon itself has changed much, much less between Wordsworth and Nicholson than the Thames had between Spenser and Eliot. It is true that Wordsworth wrote in one of the string of sonnets about the Duddon that ran almost as long as the river: "Child of the clouds! Remote from every taint/Of sordid industry..." but he was already whistling in the dark, and as Nicholson countered in the poem he wrote to exercise the ghost of Wordsworth, "you and I know better, Duddon. For I, who've lived for nearly thirty years/Upon your shore, have seen the slagbanks slant/Like scree into the sand..."

There are other differences, not least that Nicholson would not try to get away with Wordsworth's vague "sundry flowers" (admittedly, nothing much else rhymes with bowers). Gorse and juniper; moss and lichen; saxifrage, milkwort, bee's orchid; larch, rowan, and alder; eyebright, creeping jenny, marsh marigold, elderflower, black-berry, and even, just occasionally, daffodil. Nicholson knows and names them all.

Basically, though, the concerns are the same: man's relationship to nature; though nature in Wordsworth's case has become environment in Nicholson's, and Wordsworth's marvellously

measured lines; "No motion has she now, no force: She neither hears nor sees. Rolled round in earth's diurnal course/With rocks, and stones, and trees" become in Nicholson, casually "...we/Our eyes on our shoes, go staring/At the asphalt, the gravel, the grass at the roadside, the door-step, the doodles of snails, the crochet of mortar and lime/Seeking the seeming familiar, though every stride/Takes us a thousand miles from where we were before."

In both, too, there is the sense of generation rising from generation, of life passing unremarked except, perhaps, that "the hours rushed by/Are photographed on God's eye" (from the earliest characteristic Nicholson poem, when he had discovered Eliot and the Church of England—the Anglican poet and the Anglican God—at about the same time, and was writing in a fever of excitement not so much because he had something to say, but because he wanted to do something well).

Nicholson's new poems are almost exclusively concerned with people. Some of them, like the musician Pelly-mounter whom Nicholson celebrates in one poem, still have their names on shops in the town and on tombstones in the churchyard; and Yvonne, Nicholson's wife, teaches children whose great-grandparents Nicholson knew.

Nicholson's destiny is locked with Millon, but it happened by accident. At 16, the boy champion's reciting career ended abruptly. "From sixteen-years-old to my eighteenth birthday I whispered clock and season round: made no sound/more than the wind that entered without knocking." He had tuberculosis. For two years he lay in a sanatorium, for another 12 he lived the high life: walking, fresh air, and sleep. Nowadays his voice is a chesty growl, effective for the readings he occasionally undertakes across the North.

Poetry wasn't an emotional response to illness; he was 20 before he read Eliot, and then he thought about nothing but "The Wasteland" for three months, reading every damned book mentioned in the footnotes. After that, Auden and Spender: these have been Nicholson's principal influences, so he finds it ironic to be typed as a forties poet.

From those early days of mastering a craft, Norman Nicholson has retained the need for well-made things: "I like to think of the poem as an object rather than as an event. The idea of poetry as something one joins in, the equivalent to a dance, may have something. Poetry is a very large form. But it isn't the sort of thing I want to do. I like to think when I've finished a poem you can drop it on the floor and it won't break."

But he will try for the intangible as well, the shaft of light through a cloud, the line dividing land from sea, the lifelike face in a megalith, "the frayed edge of the sunset." And these dual interests extend to the objects around him: a solid hand-made Kendal teapot, a reproduction on the wall of Vermeer's "Lacemaker," rounded and lucid as a Chinese vase, on another a Petworth-period Turner, nothing but encrusted light: Ben Nicholson upstairs, Ivon Hitchens, and a good original by Sheila Fell, the lovely Cumberland painter who makes the landscape as tangible as turnips and tatties.

And outside the walls, the farther boundaries of Nicholson's world: St George's Terrace, Market Street, Holborn Hill, the railway sidings silent where the ore wagons used to shunt all night, Slagbank Green, a couple of acres of park where the grass grows sweeter now that the smoke has stopped, and the fells:

"My ways are circumscribed,  
confined as a limpet  
To one small radius of rock: yet  
I eat the equator, breathe the sky,  
and carry  
The great white sun in the dirt of my  
finger nails."

## MAN OF THE MOUNTAINS

Norman Nicholson, author of three volumes of verse and the verse drama, 'The Old Man of the Mountains,' has had his first volume of poetry — 'A Local Habitation' — since 1954 accepted this week by Faber. Michael McNay reports



Nicholson at Hodborrow

## WHEN THE LAUGHING HAD TO STOP

Caroline Tisdall reviews the Tiepolo exhibition



detail of Il Cantastorie

ANYONE TRAVELLING to Venice between now and the end of October will find a detour to Passariano, near Udine, well worth while. There, magnificently displayed in one of the most imposing villas of the Veneto, is a major exhibition of painting by all three Tiepolos, father and sons.

Between them Giambattista, Giandomenico and Lorenzo Tiepolo conjure up one of the golden ages of Venice, the age of Vivaldi and Goldoni, when European princes from Stockholm to Madrid were the eager patrons of Venetian artists and craftsmen. Stylistically they range from the last vestiges of full-blown baroque through the entire period of rococo to the beginning of neo-classicism. But neither of the sons inherited the brilliance of Giambattista or the versatility that enabled him to carry off massive fresco cycles and tiny satirical thumbnail sketches with equal panache, and to present both sacred and sacrilegious subjects with complete conviction. Justifiably then the exhibition is mainly centred on the painting, drawing and etching of Giambattista.

Tiepolo's most impressive achievement, the frescoes and ceilings of Milan, Venice and Würzburg, can obviously only be represented by frag-

ments and preliminary studies, but sketches for nearly all his major undertakings have been gathered together. The cycle that marks the first turning point in his career is at any rate close to hand in the Archbishop's Palace in Udine. Painted in 1728 this marks the end of his early experiments with the heavily melodramatic style of baroque painters like Piazzetta. Mature work of the next two decades is full of serene and decorative lyricism. The religious torment and thundering chiaroscuro of the early years are replaced by translucent colours, sunny luminosity and flying drapes. The studies for the Antony and Cleopatra series in Palazzo Labia in Venice show a painter in complete control of a well-tried vocabulary: boldly frontal composition, illusionistic perspective pushed to its limit, a liberal sprinkling of oriental oddities, dwarfs and lap dogs, all bound together by an extraordinarily limpid light. Theatricality, profanity and irony are perfectly balanced.

This theatricality was carried to the extreme in his most prestigious commission—the Kaisersaal in Würzburg, illustrating the glories of Barbarossa. Again the preliminary studies are superbly bold and swift, amazing evidence of Tiepolo's skill in rendering a

vast project plausible on a tiny scale. After Würzburg there comes a change, a different attitude. Theatricality gives way to an extraordinary anticipation of the nostalgia and humanity of romanticism in the cycle executed with the help of his son Giandomenico for the Villa Valmarana. This in turn leads to the mysticism of the late years in Madrid, overshadowed by doubt and a less enthusiastic patron. There's a strange atmosphere in the late works, a mixture of rationalism, positivism and very free interpretation of subject matter, occasionally a painterly equivalent of Locke and Hume.

As relief from the strain of these vast commissions, Tiepolo turned to drawing and etching. These were both forms of escape and relaxation and became a personal diary, intimate and introspective, of the gestures and details that caught his eye. Certain themes were followed up over a period of years, like the "Scherza" (jokes) series improvised between 1758 and 1760, and present a vivid comedy of manners very much paralleled by the caustic ironies of Goldoni. Quirks and oddities are captured with lightning swiftness and an economy of line that owes much to Rembrandt and foregrounds Daumier.

## review



John Lill: Albert Hall

ALBERT HALL

Edward Greenfield

John Lill

JUST HOW EASY it is for an artist these days to get typecast—even one with a very positive personality—comes out if you look at the career of John Lill. Since he had his spectacular win the Moscow Piano Competition, he has been allotted the late romantic and the Soviet Russians, and to find him at this Prom tackling a Beethoven concerto came almost as a surprise. Yet Beethoven interpretation is something which fascinates Lill and on this showing in the First Concerto, sensitively accompanied by Bernard Haitink and the London Philharmonic, his special qualities are at least as well suited to Beethoven as to the romantics and moderns.

His very first entry showed with its firm, resonant touch, unmarked by romantic use of the sostenuto pedal that his characteristic toughness was exactly in tune with Beethoven. Where in more romantic music Lill's tight control can sometimes get in the way of expressiveness, here the firmness was entirely apt, led freely to expressive playing. With such crisp, clear finger-work, the ornamentation was a constant delight, yet this was never merely pretty playing. It was a good sign too that when it came to some of the passagework, where in effect the pianist is merely accompanying the orchestra, Lill, unlike so many virtuosi, had the sensitivity to be reticent, to let the orchestral detail come through.

The concert opened with Sir William Walton's Improvisations, on an Impromptu of Benjamin Britten, a recent and delightful work in which the Waltonisation of Britten's innocent little theme (from his Piano Concerto) is devastatingly complete. The central Moderato—from which I suspect the rest of the work fanned out—provides sumptuous echoes of "Troilus and Cressida" and the rich central section of "Scapino."

The second half was devoted to Bruckner's Second Symphony, one of the least known but in some ways the most approachable of the cycle. This was the work's first Prom appearance—reflection no doubt of continued failure to appreciate that this is far from an immature work. It was in fact completed when the composer was nearing 50, and though it is less monumental in its layout, the manner is fully formed.

Haitink's interpretation made light of the problems of texture which Bruckner's orchestration presents, made the music lighter, more agile, yet his control of dynamic contrasts was also masterly, particularly in the long sustained crescendos on which so much of the structure depends.

## TELEVISION

Nancy Banks-Smith

## The Smith Family

THAMES HAS THIS commendable urge to treat us to a Perfectly Pure Programme at least once a week. Good clean theories. Something to tone up the system. A sort of Enos, you know. Hence "Underwater Rabbit," the Flying Rabbit, "Katie and the Fessor," "The Ghost and Mrs. Pure." The source of these starry-eyed series is always, rather surprisingly, America.

"The Smith Family" (Thames) looks as if it has had an overnight biological soak. No sweat, no blood, none of those "understandings which are so difficult even to talk about," whatever they may be. It is pure plastic and devoted to the proposition that pigs is people. Let's take a real average American family with a teenage kid who doesn't want to cut his hair but is polite to his mom. The real cute little kid with maybe his front teeth missing or something endearing like that. Well, knock 'em out then. Does the kid want to get on in show business or doesn't he? Mom is loving, and understanding but kinda uptight and Pop's? How does this grab you? Pop's a cop. And he's warm and human and distinguished and handsome and modest. Just like you and me. Think what it'll do for the image of the American cop.

The programme's theme song is a little thing which goes "Just a family on Primrose Lane." Would I tell you a lie? I swear it. But the programme tells you a lie and I could swear at it. It is incredible that this kind of crude commercial for the police force can still be made so many years after that epoch-making moment in "Z Cars" when a copper's wife threw his congealed dinner at him. Conspicuously proving that policemen are people.

"The Smith Family" is a fairy story

like "Underwater Rabbit," or whatever all those other plastic programmes were called. But it masquerades as fact.

A programme which seems to believe I am suffering there with my mouth open, suffering from softening of the brain, makes me angrier than is strictly necessary. It doesn't warrant such a surge of adrenalin. But a series which looks me straight in the eye and tells me such a lie maddens me. But then I'm only flesh and blood, and Smith celluloid.

## STOKE ON TRENT

Robin Thornber

## Old Wives' Tale

ARNOLD BENNETT was a novelist who measured his achievement in 100 word units. "The Old Wives' Tale" runs to 200,000 words, on the author's count, and he remarked to his wife that he would never do anything better. Perhaps if he had known that after his death he would virtually become resident dramatist at the Victoria Theatre, Stoke on Trent, he might have written to a more manageable length. But I doubt it.

St. Joyce Chessman, the wife of the Vice artistic director, has turned it into two plays, and the separate halves are playing alternate weeks. Happily the novel is a tale of two sisters, born and brought up in a draper's shop in Victorian Bursley, and unlike the Bursley of Bennett's youth. Part I stays with Constance, the quiet conformist who marries the father's apprentice and stops at home to mind the shop. The second half follows the impulsive and unpredictable Sophia when she runs off to Paris with her feisty lover, and reunites the two in widowhood in Bursley.

But even as a part work, "The Old Wives' Tale" is too long, too old, and too wily to make a good play. Mrs. Chessman's adaptation is literally faithful to the original, and perhaps that is its weakness. Bennett's dialogue staged rather than his theme reinterpreted, and you can't strip a skeleton of its flesh and blood and put it in costume without losing some of its vitality.

Both Bennett and director Peter Chessman are instinctive story tellers but there is simply too much tale to tell. The narrative alone has to be telescoped into soliloquies as one of the sisters absentmindedly observed that nine years have passed and now it's Christmas, as if writing a story letter to the audience. They even have to muse on how they feel, what they should have shown us anyway, and often have.

Bennett's basic point about ageing and the life/death cycle lurks near enough to the surface, but both his support and his deeper motives have been tossed out in the urgency of telling the tale, leaving us on a plane as sentimental and melodramatic as any women's magazine, with a banal everyday story of Potteries and Part folk.

The Vic's actors respond loyally to the challenge and the arrangement, which gives the scope to two of my favourite actresses has something to be said for it. Bob Valerie Lilley as Constance and Susan Tracy as Sophia age from the nursery to the widows weeds with a miraculous subtlety and Alan David is pushed into some wily clowning as Constance's husband, if as seems likely, there is no more successful way of adapting "The Old Wives' Tale" it might have been better not to try, and yet the audience, particularly the older wives obviously found it all worth while. On Saturday, at the end of the first week of Part I, every seat in the theatre, including the new extension, had been sold.

## POP RECORDS

Geoffrey Cannon

## Sha Na Na

SHA NA NA played the Round House a few weeks ago on what proved to be the hottest night of the year. Jamming inside, tangled up with a bopping leaping, yelling, full house, was like being a spoonful of a floating pudding of sweat. And that's the atmosphere where Sha Na Na are at home: sassy, silver, and sweet.

I've just worn out their first album, and so welcome their second (Sha Na Na, Kama Sutra 2319007), side one was recorded live at Columbia University, New York, the old stamping ground of most of the band. The best numbers are "Yakety Yak," "Duke of Earl" and their theme song, "Rock 'n' Roll is Here to Stay." Sha Na Na have been criticised by fans since 1960s music, who prefer the numbers originally sung by (for example) Simon and Garfunkel, or Dave and the Junior. I don't see it like Sha Na Na's speed pastiche, and often (why not?), do the numbers better than the original bands. In any case it's not as if the original bands were notably salesmen in the pop charts, compare the bass voice of Sha Na Na "Blue Moon" with Sherman Garnes' introduction to "Why Do Fools Fall in Love" the biggest hit that Frank Sinatra and the Teenagers had in Europe. I just got a thing which says to you hipsters: bellow out Sha Na Na at his old college chum "Rock 'n' Roll is here to stay!"

Side 2 is a waste of time. The band in studio, tried to be tasteful, and end up with bad imitations of Ray Charles, Sly, or the Kinks, or the Byrds.

Another album is out from Crosby, Stills, Nash and Young, Stephen Stills (Atlantic 2401 018). It was recorded very close to Stills' first album, and its release held up to get the mileage out of the first. I heard rough mix of this album at Stills' house last year. As the first it shows off a formidable array of original talent. Stills is the kind of man who friends make him a present of swaggartick. Liking his records largely and increasingly, a matter of liking and respecting him and his life of the world. You have to know who he's talking to in "Bluebird" variations, for example, and what what's this lady in question appears to be.

The album doesn't have much structure: the best thing was in the first album. I still say, Buffalo Springfield was a better band than Crosby, and it's time Neil Young got the old ones together, as he recently suggested, to make a new album.



# WOMAN'S GUARDIAN

Jenifer Armitage • Headmaster • Recipes • Letters

## COUNTERS WITH VEGETABLES

Jenifer Armitage

## Peppery

THE BRANCHES of the capsicum are so hot-tempered and fiery they must—quite literally—be dined with gloves on, and these luscious cousins of sweet peppers may be the cause of the whole capsicum family rather falsely being known as pers. True peppers (piper nigrum) are not, but belong to the same family. When Columbus reached the other side of the Atlantic, he found people eating and cultivating a sweet fruit, and wrote in his journal: "There is also much of it, which is their pepper, which is worth more than pepper and those people nothing without it, for they find it very healthy. Fifty caravels could be loaded with it every year."

These "peppers" soon became popular in Europe and also travelled to Asia. Today, thousands of tons of small hot capsicum peppers known as chillies are used in tropical cooking all over the world. Although some are the hottest, and so strong that they can cause agony to mouth or eyes, they can even burn the skin. Gloves advised for anyone preparing them.

Perhaps because of association with these hot types, perhaps because of the designation "pepper," perhaps use of the flaming red and yellow hues, some people shy away from it, or bell peppers (Capsicum annuum), expecting them to be hot. The large capsicums on sale as a table are gentle, with a pleasing, juicy crunchiness, a unique flavour, and an exceptionally high content of vitamin C.

They are best when firm and shiny, light for their size. Their colours range from pale yellow to bright red. The green ones are not yet ripe, and some people prefer their flavour, although the ripeness of the fully ripe fruits gives them a taste softer. Store capsicums in the refrigerator, if possible. Before using, wash well and slice off the top or cut in half, remove seeds and membrane, which easily be pulled out with the fingers.

## Ham cheese rings

Raw sweet peppers are good added to most any salad, and are also effective as Cream Cheese Rings. These, slice the top off green, red, yellow peppers, fill firmly with cream cheese and chill for several hours. Then cut across into thin rings, and a sharp knife dipped in hot oil, and pressing against the open end to prevent the cheese from being squeezed outward by the downward pressure of the knife. Put the slices, slightly overlapping, on a shallow dish with lettuce.

## Le pepper chicken

Though peeling peppers takes time, and undoubtedly destroys some vitamins, sometimes the results in flavour and consistency make it worth the effort, as is the case with Belle's Chicken, where finely chopped cooked chicken, moistened with sesame sauce (whipped cream and into twice its quantity of andalouse sauce) is piled into a bowl, green pepper halves. These well chilled, and three fresh green segments are put over the top of each pepper. To peel capsicums, stem in half and place them, cut down, under a hot grill until they are slightly charred and blistered. Use them in a bowl of cold water, rub and pull the skin off.

## Fried lamb peppers

In most recipes, though, it is not necessary or desirable to peel the peppers, nor is it necessary to roll pepper cases before filling with a stuffing, such as is used in Fried Lamb Peppers. For this, sauté in butter a diced onion, a slice of garlic (remove later), three of cold cooked diced lamb and a spoon of curry powder (either commercial or, if you are particular, your own home-ground spices). Cook until the onion is transparent, combine with three tablespoons of oil, long-grain rice. Heat into green peppers and round the top by smoothing gently with the back of a spoon. Place in a baking tin, aiming enough hot water to reach way up the sides of the peppers, bake for half an hour at 350deg.F. with cold chutney-yoghurt—combination of one part good mango chutney to three parts plain yoghurt.

## Pepper and aubergine soufflé

This is another successful flavour combination. Peel and slice three medium aubergines, and dice fine one onion. Simmer these, covered, in 2oz. water (with a clove of garlic), for 25 minutes, or until they are tender. Remove garlic, then add three sliced, cut-up tomatoes, three slices bread with the crusts cut off, and 1/2 more chopped fillets of anchovy. Heat these together into a coarse purée. Remove from the heat and allow to cool a little. Then beat in egg yolks and fold in two stiffly beaten egg whites. Fill pepper halves, sprinkle with a little grated parmesan and bake in a tin containing water, in a medium-slow oven, 325deg.F., they should be brown and puffy after about 35 minutes.



## Madame the Headmaster

Madame Niel is the only woman headmaster in France: 'There is not a single girl pupil in the school—only 1,600 boys and a largely masculine staff. . . . She does not look the part. . . . However, anybody, boy or master, who thinks he is confronting a jolly, motherly old body soon finds his mistake'—writes LENA JEGGER

THE ONLY woman headmaster in France is now looking back happily on her first year in that position. I called on Madame Niel the other day in her big study at the Lycée Charlemagne in Paris, near the Bastille. There is not a single girl pupil in the school—only 1,600 boys and a largely masculine staff.

The male head of Roedean school for girls can avoid being called a "headmistress" by using the sexless term of "head." But the French language insists on genders. So above the wide old door of Madame Niel's room the ancient legend is still inscribed: "Cabinet de Mr le Proviseur." Along the corridor are stern photographs of generations of headmasters. In this masculine ambience, and not wanting to interfere with the fading lettering, Madame Niel compromises by calling herself "Madame le Proviseur."

Whoever made this unprecedented appointment was perceptive and wise. Madame Niel says that it was "somebody in the Ministry"—in France such appointments are made direct from the centre. The Lycées are graded and the pay and status of the heads are linked to the grade.

Madame Niel had been a headmistress for more than 17 years in schools at Grenoble, Toulouse, and recently at the Lamartine Lycée for Girls in Paris. This was grade four and there are no girls' schools in grade five—the highest. So the only way forward was to get a job as head of one of the limited grade five boys' schools. She never expected success. And when the telephone call came about a year ago she was given only half an hour to make up her mind.

Madame Niel does not look the part. She is round as a cherry. Not more than five feet high—which means she is well below shoulder level of most of the boys, some of whom are enormous and 20 years old. She is a Burgundian and has a relaxed, merry, country face. Wise eyes sparkle behind the glasses, but one thinks more of Ceres than of Minerva.

However, anybody, boy or master, who thinks that he is confronting a jolly, motherly old body soon finds the mistake. It takes much more for a woman to get on top of a job like this. There was consternation in the staff room about her appointment. Many experienced and senior men felt as disappointed as did several women here when the headship of Roedean

Until the output from the drama schools decreases to a sensible ratio proportionate with the number of jobs available, one can only wish every success to the fighters such as Jenny Armitage who are prepared to create their own shop-window for their talents in order to fulfil their creative urge

## Restless

by CATHERINE STOTT

JENIFER ARMITAGE is a young actress who has just been seen as Sonia in a repeat of "Uncle Vanya," on BBC2. When the production was first shown a year ago it brought Miss Armitage some very nice reviews. Nevertheless, she has been out of work for most of the year since except for an odd television episode here and there. She is disappointed but far from surprised, for over 90 per cent of the acting profession is currently unemployed. Hardly any films are being made, television is using more repeats, and in the theatre, according to Jenny Armitage, even getting into a repertory company is a near impossibility.

At every audition there are floods of new recruits from the drama schools, some of whom, even if they get offered a job, will be refused a union card since Equity has had to impose a temporary emergency ban on membership, letting only a small proportion through the flood-gates each year. This being so, it has meant that trained actresses of good experience such as Jenny Armitage are competing against perhaps 200 other girls even for a job in rep.

Jenny, though, refused to be defeated and wrote a letter to every known director at the BBC, feeling in a sudden fit of anger that the Corporation had ignored her. But this anger in fact was very useful because it made her decide to waste no more time and make her own work rather than beg for it from other people.

So with an actor friend, David Shaw, she formed her own production company. The two of them chose a 45-minute play by Carey Harrison, a two-hander called "The Lovers" which was first seen at the Stables Theatre Club, Manchester, in 1969, where Harrison was then resident dramatist. They called themselves ASK Productions and financed precariously by a little money Jenny Armitage had left over from her last television work, they bravely booked a week at the Lamb and Flag pub in Covent Garden where they gave lunchtime performances.

## Advance publicity

Their advance publicity consisted of sticking up posters wherever they passed. The first lunchtime only six people arrived and two of those, Jenny Armitage, gaily admits, were the author and his girlfriend. Rather desperately she rang the National Theatre the second day and that lunchtime the casting director and two young directors turned up for the show. They were, she says, impressed by the production's professionalism and glad that the choice of play had not been an "experimental" one.

"Something we were most anxious to avoid," she says, "is the strange thing that seems to happen to any one who gets hold of a theatre: they seem to feel bound to put on strange plays of such obscurity that everyone sits around talking rubbish. So although ASK is an experiment it is not 'experimental drama.' It was very important for us not to take one of those negative plays but something very positive which we could act for all it was worth."

By the end of the week the Lamb

and Flag was packed out which encouraged them to carry on. On Tuesday they will open at the King's Head Theatre Club, Islington, for two weeks, Tuesdays to Sundays inclusive at 1.15 pm. They managed to cover their rent at the Lamb and Flag but this time they hope to be able to have a bit over for expenses . . . and if things really go well make a few bob themselves.

"But the great thing was," she says, "that I was actually doing something instead of sitting around burning up my energy in worry about not being able to find work. One has to keep on acting in order to learn more about it and I feel I learned a lot during that one week at the pub. In the beginning I didn't think of it as a means of getting work because I regarded this as work and wanted to make a success of it. If work does come as a result, it will, of course, be marvellous, and I will take it. If not, I hope we shall find more plays and go on to do them. Lots of friends are now helping out with ideas. So many are out of work actors, and actors who are frustrated with the work they are getting, but have to do to pay the rent. If one explored the possibilities one could form a marvellous company from the out of work members of the profession."

## The ideal way

The reason why the profession as a whole is in such a parlous state, is, according to Jenny Armitage, attributable to the misguided way in which the drama schools are run. "Because the urge to act is such a powerful one, I wouldn't want to stop anyone having a chance to train," she explains. "Everyone should be given a chance to prove they can't do it. And if they can't prove they can't do it, then they should be able to go on and do it. I feel the answer lies in making the drama schools much more disciplined. The one I went to was at that time totally disorganised: people were missing classes all the time and not getting thrown out for it, which they should have been."

"The ideal way to run a drama school is the way in which the Rose Bruford is run—by not allowing students to miss more than two classes a term, and even if students have time off for sickness I believe it is pointed out to them that if their health is not up to drama school it will not be up to the rigorous life of the theatre. It is kinder in the long run to be ruthless and weed out the ones who will clearly never 'make it.' You are going into a ridiculously insecure profession where you need so much guts and strength that if you can't stand the pace or haven't the discipline in the beginning you haven't much chance of success when you go out into the world."

Perhaps this is the only long-term measure capable of preventing large-scale unemployment in the theatre? Until the output from the drama schools decreases to a sensible ratio proportionate with the number of jobs available, one can only wish every success to the fighters such as Jenny Armitage who are prepared to create their own shop window for their talents in order to fulfil their creative urge.

## LETTERS:

THE FRONT PAGE STORY in our local newspaper about a baby being rescued from a closed car while his mother was in the hairdressers, and the failure to find the baby Denise stolen from her pram, sparked off one of the most heated discussions that we have heard in our house.

But what is the mother of a young baby to do? Aunties, grannies, friends, and neighbours have every time slot in their lives filled. There are too few nursery places, pre-school playgroups, creches in factories, colleges, hospitals. . . .

One working grannie asked why shaded car parks with an attendant could not be provided for babies to be parked in cars for short periods. Another suggested that shops or the Round Table get together to organise creches at public libraries or local hospitals.

A working mother said that she had been refused entry with her pram to a large store and had not been in the store since. Another thought that not

## Babies at risk

only babies were at risk, although they faced special hazards because of their inability to regulate their temperature mechanism, but young children also were vulnerable. She was worried about leaving her 10 years old daughter looking after her younger brother in the house without an adult. What a depressing vista . . . parents beavering away, too busy to secure the safety of their children.

Three years ago a working mother was travelling around in her Mini leaving her three months old baby in it while she called on her clients. She called at our house and spent an hour with me before announcing that she must go and see how her baby was. She had left him chewing his teddy in the car. She did not hurry. She drained her teacup and pooh poohed my suggestion that it was dangerous to leave her infant unattended.

I could not send her out of the house fast enough as only the previous day a visitor had asked if she could leave her car in the shade in our drive as it became like an oven on the road in the sun.

## Common talk

I wrote then to the NSPCC. Now I have just been checking on the situation. RoSPA have no figures. A child specialist who was in India and saw a number of cases of heat stroke there has stated, "Heat stroke can cause death or fits with irreversible sequelae, affecting the brain or other parts of the nervous system," although he thinks it must be rare here in the United Kingdom.

After this the NSPCC issued a press notice saying: "The NSPCC is concerned with the number of reports being received about babies being left alone in vehicles. The NSPCC would like to point out the dangers of babies being left in this way. Apart from the heat build-up at this time of the year, a baby may be in distress and need urgent attention or may fall off the seat."

It is the experience of the NSPCC that there are risks involved in leaving babies alone in this way and the practice therefore is greatly to be deprecated.

Why then am I still uneasy? Can it be that I feel I have uncovered only

the tip of an iceberg? Is there ground for my uneasiness, or am I especially empathetic with children and babies because, being disabled, I am once more dependent upon adults? Over concerned or not, someone has to ask questions. Babies cannot talk or write—I can and I want to know what can help.

A constant attendance allowance for the very young perhaps?

Anne Armitage,  
Newbury, Berks.

MARY STOTT, in Common Talk (August 12) presents many of the arguments and counter arguments used in discussions on a common world language.

It is indeed arrogant and chauvinistic to claim that one's own national tongue, be it English, French, German, or any other, is the one best suited to be every other nation's official second language, to be used for all inter-national communication. There certainly is no possibility of other major nations agreeing. National

prestige will prevent it, as it has done ever since man became conscious of the need for a common means of inter-communication between nations. Witness the setting up of elaborate and costly translation services and instantaneous interpreter systems at inter-national conferences in order to preserve the status of the major tongues.

Why, then, do not the nations adopt the neutral solution which is eminently suitable for the purpose? Polyglots, professors, teachers of languages and all the other knowledgeable people who denigrate it without having had practical experience of it notwithstanding, I, an ordinary housewife whose opportunities to acquire academic qualifications have been strictly limited but who has had that experience, suggest that the only solution to the problem of a second supplementary common language for all is the adoption of Esperanto. Yours sincerely, (Mrs) E. T. Rockey,  
132 Eastcotes, Coventry.







هكذا من النور

## THE HEAT SWITCH

a four-page special report

## The comfort business

By  
SHELAGH SPARKS

BEFORE central heating was invented, man armed himself by much the same methods as his ancestors, stewing over a coal fire one minute, cursing and kicking it the next. The mance of the coal fire was age-old myth put about to a cate-housewives and servants and the myth ultimately faded out when television provided all the stures in the fire which were necessary. The lyrical age of the family toasting elf round the glowing arth was consigned to the heap along with the mess d muck caused by the nperamental monster.

Until this turning point all had much in common, a rich man in his castle, a poor man at his gate, th the seventh Duke of uland, as seen by his grand ighter, Lady Diana Cooper, "The Rainbow Comes and es," walking along the glass corridors of Belvoir, aped warmly in a thick ck cape, buttoned down front for these passages winter were arctic—no ves, no hot pipes, no ating at all. He would button his cape at the

drawing-room door and hang it on a big brass bed with many others.

The changing social pattern of the fifties and sixties not only brought the ubiquitous television but also central heating, in all its mysterious forms, four fuels—gas, electricity, solid, and oil, three nationalised—and showrooms full of fires and pipes and boilers and skinny radiators, churning out heat at full blast, upstairs and downstairs and in my lady's chamber. Central heating had been standing about for years waiting to be invented or, at least, improved upon, and it joined polythene ware, nylon clothes, and automatic washing machines as the plus factors in two otherwise dreary decades.

The older benefactors of the 1944 Education Act came home from their heated schools, weighed down with prep, which entailed an hour or two of the great indoors, while their parents dashed home from work where they expected to be warm—and they all returned to suburban igloos. Supply and demand met right on target and central heating blossomed and multiplied. After an evening

meal Daddy gaped at television and Mummy knitted in one room, while children bored themselves with new maths in another. The comfort business, as they call it in the trade, gathered momentum. Quick, constant, flick of the switch heating was essential in families where both parents had jobs. The quiet revolution took off.

## No status symbol

Then, too, the xenophobes who bemoan American inflation must be masochistic indeed if they begrudge the US the honour of the undoubted filip they gave us. Indeed, speaking as one who has had shillbills in August and an inclination to seize up from October until April, I am grateful to all returning ex-servicemen who extolled other nations' heating habits, first lieutenants who lambasted ours (politely, naturally) when invited home for Sunday lunch, oil men advertisers, miners, copywriters, anyone, everyone, who spread the gospel of central heating.

Sorrowfully it has to be admitted that it is a difficult status symbol to flash about. Once the experts have re-

moved their little wooden plaques "Central Heating by Bloggs and Bloggs" the householder is left with the same old status quo of bricks and mortar gazing down the street. He can't join the crowd and wash and polish the beast every Saturday morning or flaunt it like a BBC-2 toast rack from his chimney breast. But now that the mere population has been preserved, that the children are not going to perish in the dry air or catch pneumonia every time they go out, we can all, at last, sit back and enjoy being warm without feeling guilty about it. So much so, that the most recent electrician's fracas was a heaven sent opportunity to even off old scores with the neighbours. "Ours is oil fired, thank heaven" and "The electricity man had to call four times to adjust the storage heaters and they're still not right." It was just like the blitz all over again, with people on the buses talking to one another. "We've got Victorian snuffers" or "The Christmas free candles have singed the flock wallpaper." You expected people to chime in with "The postillion has mislaid his night-light."

In those trying times, the householders with diverse forms of heating scored best, sitting with their feet on the gas oven door, reading by Crown Colony oil-lamps. At other times, diverse heating is merely expensive and the root of many matrimonial arguments.

Of course, the English being very English, they do tend to put the cart before the horse and have the evidence of heat in the shape of ducts and radiators and boilers before their very eyes instead of insulating for a start and heating afterwards. Where cost is the only criterion it pays handsomely to insulate first even if Aunt Gladys is not impressed by its apparent lack of evidence. The last word in this exercise has been achieved in a school which has no heating except warmth from the human body and the sun, and magnificent insulation; better, by far, than the rising damp from a full house in the Rialto on a wet Friday night.

The Victorians knew about conserving heat in an instinctive way with fire screens, shawls and draught curtains although its practise was not over-scientific. And, now-

days, old people who have known about hypothermia for years, long before it was called by a fancy name, faced with the lesser of two evils, will go without food to keep warm. They make sure their heating doesn't go flying out of their bed-sitting room windows. They have learned the hard way that heat is too expensive to use it for warming the pedestrians on the pavements yards away.

## An investment

At present, there is another significant reason for being warm, apart from the health and the convenience. The property owner is likely to get his money back on any house he sells in which he has installed central heating. With the Clean Air Act mopping up the country, it could sway a potential purchaser in his favour. As to the future, it does not appear that existing installations will be outmoded overnight, by, say, nuclear hay boxes in the attic. The boffins have no snivish tricks up their boilers.

Just as old housekeeping books contain pictures of juggernauts that possess the

basic principles of today's gas cooker or electric fire, so tomorrow we shall continue in the same manner, choosing our new—but similar—and improved heaters from a mass of varieties. If a king fuel does emerge it will be electricity, easy, clean, and trouble free. For every unit of electricity used out comes 3412 BTUs. It is 100 per cent efficient.

It is nice living in a free, competitive society but it is difficult to tread a way through the undergrowth in material matters. Second only to the lust for picture windows and incalculated by literature pushed through letter boxes, are the pamphlets stuffed alongside advising this, that, and the other form of central heating. Everyone's at it with impeccable intentions in newspapers, magazines, and on the telly. What is a poor demented customer to do?

Subscribers to "Which?" could obtain back numbers dealing with certain aspects of central heating. The Consumers Association which publishes it hopes to have a central heating supplement soon. "A Warm House," a Consumer Council guide, full of sensible suggestions, is still

available at Citizens Advice Bureaus, although limited by stocks. The booklet gives credit where it is due and puts forward the idea of writing to or visiting the National Heating Centre in London for "unbiased advice." For nominal charges the centre can, among other things, arrange consultations, deal with written inquiries, process analyses, and give details of its guarantee scheme.

A few, unanswerable problems remain, the plop on the doormat as the fuel bills roll in. The furrowed, furious brow of the breadwinner moaning over his sunshine breakfast as his wife turns the heaters down a degree for form's sake. The Jack Spratt family who sail along amicably until they gather together in one room, half of them shivering, the other half chattering about the hot-house conditions. The gas/electricity/oil/solid fuel indulging in devilish pranks, popping, whirring, short-circuiting, and chewing the cud just like the Sunday papers allege they do and just like the experts say they will not. Perhaps, after all, the best thing to do is go to bed.

## Seven awkward questions to ask any central heating specialist.

Before you put your money into central heating, you'll obviously want to investigate every type of central heating and central heating fuel.

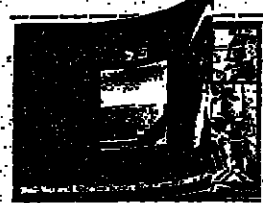
You'd be silly not to, wouldn't you, when so much is at stake?

As a checklist, Shell-Mex and B.P. central heating suggest you ask these questions when the different people from various types of central heating come to look at your house.

1. Is oil the cheapest central heating fuel in your area?
2. Will the money you save on running costs pay for your installation costs?
3. Will the system heat the whole of your house?
4. Will your home fit a fixed-price system?
5. What sort of service will you get?
6. How much extra will you pay for credit terms?
7. Can you spread your fuel bills over the year?

Start by posting the coupon and talking to one of our specialists. Then compare the answers with the alternatives.

We'll be happy to take our chances with her rest.



The Shell-Mex and B.P. Central Heating Specialists. Send me your free central heating and service book. [ ] Arrange for a central heating specialist to call on me [ ]

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Tel. No. \_\_\_\_\_

Shell-Mex and B.P. Central Heating. The warmth for tomorrow's world.

THE RIGP GROUP OF COMPANIES  
FINANCE FACILITIES

KEEPS BRITAIN WARM WITH THE FASTEST AND MOST EFFICIENT CREDIT SERVICE

Details from: RIGP, TRIUMPH ROAD, LENTON, NOTTINGHAM (Telephone: 71841)

A COMPANY



## If you aren't a rich man

by DON HAYES, chartered engineer

WALLOW in a winter tropicana if you will—and if you can afford to. But there are some whose budget priorities or tenancy arrangements deter them from making their homes into hot-houses, and there are even some who find "Full Central Heating" decidedly oppressive.

Commercial interests would have it otherwise, but let the partially heated be assured that they are not underprivileged. Doctors might differ in the merits or demerits of central heating but they must agree that environmental changes do stimulate. The closeted are probably more susceptible to winter ills than ever the Spartans were.

If, then, winter comfort does not require high temperatures everywhere, what are the essentials? They are simply to prevent the discomforts caused by excessive loss of body heat, mainly (1) by air cooling, and (2) by heat radiation outwards.

Consider air cooling. Still (unmoving) air is the best insulator (hence the effectiveness of string vests and other cellular structures), but air rises as it is warmed, thus the air surrounding our bodies is never still. It is a common experience that moving air, even warm air, can be felt as an uncomfortable draught if it is fast moving and unidirectional. Excessive air movement, be it from poorly fitting doors and windows, unused or oversized chimneys, cool air dropping from open stairwells or large windows, is never conducive to comfort.

To ensure low airborne body heat losses, we must be enveloped with moderately warm and moderately still air. To ensure low radiation loss, we must never sit surrounded by masses of uninsulated arctic masonry,

all things that the body can "see" must be above a minimum surface temperature—and this is an imperative must. Body radiation loss to cold outside air gives serious discomfort; so does sitting close to a window because glass is almost as transparent to radiant heat as it is to light.

## Different heat

Purely radiant heat appliances are rare; most also produce some warm air. Direct radiation is felt as immediate comfort because it penetrates the skin, but likewise it penetrates into walls and furnishings without directly heating the air through which it passes; thus air temperature will not rise as quickly as it would from an air heating appliance.

Neither form of heating is "better" than any other—it is just different. Both will produce comfort but the form of comfort is different. Warm air heating does produce a quicker sensation of warmth but generally has to be run at higher temperatures. A radiant heater may take longer to give all-over heating but does give local comfort quickly without the need for warming the whole room or house.

The cost of heat today does not vary greatly between the various fuels, except for on-peak electricity which, however so convenient and flexible, is expensive. Considered alphabetically (and thus without preference): Electrical off-peak storage heaters are effective base load comforters but are soul-less things to look at; they also lose heat in themselves towards evening as their heat content runs out. The preferred storage fan heater emits heat as wanted by clock or thermostat controlled fan.

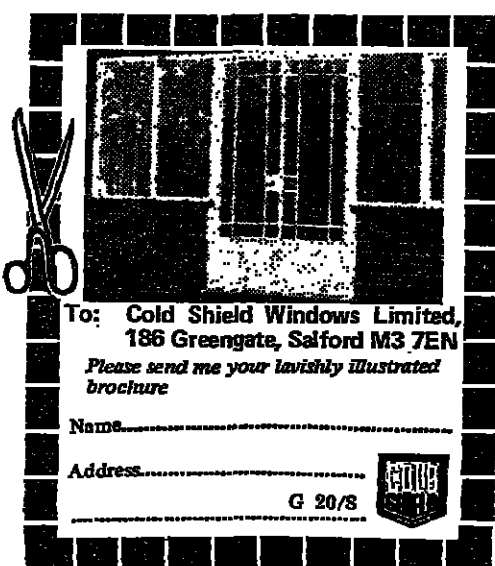
A gas fire is a pleasant thing to live with, but does require a good flue. Flueless gas heaters which discharge their products into the heated space must be of small output to avoid air vitiation. Gas or oil combustion in flueless heaters also inevitably produces water vapour which can cause undesirable internal condensation.

Oil is still used to good effect in portable stoves, an easy means of local heating, subject to the same shortcomings as for flueless gas heaters and the nuisance of frequent oil fillings. Oil can be used to better effect if there is a good chimney for a high output flued heater which can have an outside oil tank. Many of these heaters are beloved as big-hearted, good-tempered, warm friends.

Solid fuel is still very much in the running. A blazing open fire is a gorgeous thing to behold. The comfort provided by an efficient closed stove is very satisfying. Recent stove designs incorporate glass doors and their continuous firing prevents chilling of the mass of the house structure.

So, you can be very comfortable (and better off) without "Full Central Heating." And insulation is often a better investment than fuel—it is always a once only expense.

## Cut out draughty old French windows



To: Cold Shield Windows Limited, 186 Greengate, Salford M3 7EN

Please send me your lavishly illustrated brochure

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

G 20/S

Old-fashioned French windows or heavy wooden window frames spoiling the looks of your home and your view? Then take a look at Cold Shield WALK-THRU Aluminium Sliding Patio Windows that open up your home and bring the view inside. Walk-Thru windows are glazed with factory-sealed double glazing units so they have insulating power equal to a single

brick wall to keep winter cold out - and room heat in - so you can always enjoy the view in warmth and comfort. New Walk-Thru windows in rust-resisting, maintenance-free anodised aluminium are made to measure for your home and INSTALLED BY COLD SHIELD'S CRAFTSMEN - usually in one day!

\* Completely weatherproof \* Finger tip sliding action \* Maintenance-free \* 5-year Easy Payment Plan

Cold Shield walk-thru double glazed Sliding Patio Windows



GUARANTEED 10 YEARS by Cold Shield Windows Ltd.



## "Weatherglaze scored best for our money when it came to choosing double glazing"

say Chelsea and England Footballer John Hollins and his wife, Linda.



Weatherglaze is luxury double-glazing at down-to-earth prices. It's made-to-measure, fits inside existing windows, and eliminates window draughts completely. Warmth is retained, fuel bills are cut, and outside noises stay outside. Measuring and trouble-free installation by specialists. First-quality materials with anodised aluminium frames. And they're guaranteed for ten years. No wonder Linda and John Hollins chose Weatherglaze.

Your money can score best by sending now for details of our **SPECIAL SUMMER OFFER**

SEND NOW for Free Illustrated Brochure & full details

Name   
Address   
Phone   
Weatherglaze Windows Ltd., Dept. TG 13  
Head Office: Rusham Rd. Egham, Surrey. Tel: Egham 5111  
A subsidiary of The British Aluminium Company Ltd.

## The heat of the moment

by IAIN MACKENZIE

IN the past ten years central heating has become an established part of home life in Britain. There are still more houses warmed by "old-fashioned" methods, but the gap is narrowing rapidly. This is mainly because even the cheapest new homes are sold with built-in central heating; but a large scale conversion programme is also under way.

Until the 1960s Britain lagged behind many of the prosperous countries of the world in central heating. In Scandinavia, Germany, Canada, and many parts of the United States, one would no more have bought a home without heating than one would have done without a roof. Climatic conditions were obviously responsible, yet winters in Britain—particularly in the North of England and Scotland—have always been such that central heating was necessary.

Why then is it only comparatively recently that we have started to pay attention to our basic comforts? Appliance manufacturers and fuel suppliers believe that they were suffering from the same customer attitude as makers of other "luxury" items such as washing machines, refrigerators, and dishwashers. Whereas in countries like the US and Sweden these items were regarded as necessities and taken for granted, the British believed they were only for the wealthy.

We have changed our thinking. The increasing army of those with central heating would no sooner think of reverting to the open fire or the paraffin stove than they would of returning to the caves. As time passes and older houses are demolished the number of British homes without at least partial central heating will continue to decrease and it is estimated that by the end of the century less than 5 per cent will remain.

In this country there are four methods of firing central heating systems—in alphabetical order—coal, electricity, gas, and oil. Each has its advantages and its disadvantages; each spends large sums annually promoting its own particular advantages in an effort to acquire a larger share of the growing market.

For many prospective householders there is little or no choice. Only the very particular will buy or not buy a house because of the particular fuel being used in the central heating system. This applies especially in new houses. A builder erecting a group of houses, anything from a small clump to a large

estate, inevitably installs one system. There is an obvious financial reason for this, although in certain cases at the upper end of the market the prospective purchaser will demand and get his own choice.

In terms of results, or, if you like, comfort level, there is little to choose between the four fuels. Whereas, in the bad old days, one's living-room was warm or cool depending on such things as the grade of coal in the fire, good properly installed central heating equipment should give a constant level of heat regardless of which fuel is being used. The precise method of heating the rooms can, however, make a difference.

The most popular is the original, but now more sophisticated, radiator which in my opinion is still the most capable. The warm air system, often used in cheaper houses, can make life slightly uncomfortable for anyone sitting or lying near a vent. Similarly the under-floor method, usually the most expensive to install and regarded as for the wealthier only, can result in uncomfortably warm temperatures at floor level.

Again, of course, the house purchaser is frequently without choice unless he decides not to buy the house because

of the central heating system. This applies even with older houses. It takes a very heat-conscious person indeed to back away from a purchase only because he prefers radiators to warm air.

Gas is the most popular of all fuel systems. The Gas Council believes that gas offers most real advantages. It is always on tap in abundant supply, and requires no storage. It burns cleanly without smell and makes no mess. It is noticeable that in places where gas is available, two out of three householders who install central heating systems choose gas.

Is it cheaper to use than the other fuels? Comparisons are difficult because the exact amount of one's heating bill depends on so many factors. For example, regardless of the fuel, the heating bill in one house may be £20 a year less than in the house next door. The houses might be identical down to the exact location of the radiators with the one essential difference that house number one had double glazing. It is therefore unfair to make any direct comparison between one fuel and another. Noticeably, in spite of the fierce competition among fuel suppliers, not one makes a categorical claim to provide cheaper heating than any other.

Even installation costs are

difficult to compare. Generally it is comparatively cheap to install electric central heating, particularly if the night storage method is being used. But it will almost certainly be more expensive to convert a six room house to electric heating than a four room one to coal or oil heating.

### How to choose

For those who live in non-centrally heated homes and who want to convert, there is no reliable method of reaching a decision? Reading through the literature produced by the various organisations is rather like going through a maze of brochures to decide on the holiday destination. In other words, there is no firm rule which can be followed, but there are a number of simple guidelines, most of them based on common sense.

If you do not like Spanish food there is little point in going to Spain. Similarly, if you have an electric cooker and electric refrigerator it is somewhat pointless installing a gas-powered heating system. But if gas already plays a prominent part in the household it will probably be cheaper to have a gas system. Admittedly, the heating bill will have cooking costs added to it, but conversely the electricity bill will be very small, confined mainly to

light and such incidentals as television, ironing, and so on. What of the other systems? A major disadvantage with coal or solid fuel as it is now known, is that it is a nuisance for a fuel to be delivered and stored, and for someone to ensure that the fire is kept going and cleaned. There is, too, the perhaps minor disadvantage that coal mining is a declining industry and although the coal merchants' federation is at pains to deny it, in decades ahead supplies may be restricted.

Oil suffers from similar problems of delivery and storage, and although there is no question of physical replenishment of the fire, this is offset by the fact that supplies come from abroad. Users of oil-fired central heating systems are therefore to an extent in the hands of foreign governments. Coal, gas, and electricity are at least available in this country.

But heat is heat—and even in the coldest winter, rooms can be kept at a comfortable temperature regardless of the power, regardless of the distribution method. At the end of the day the individual with a choice will almost certainly decide on a particular system because of a vague personal preference and not because of Persian Gulf politics or natural gas advances.

## "The best thing about Electricaire is that our customers like it."



Mr. Michael Lewin, Sales Manager, Fairview Estates.

"This year we are building 750 houses and flats in the South and East of England.

And putting Electricaire central heating in about half of them.

The reasons are very simple. First from our point of view. Capital costs are about the same as they are for any other system.

The stub duct system was designed to make life easier for builders.

There's no extra hot water

pipings to build in, because there are no radiators.

There's no flue.

That means less work and fewer people on the site.

But we wouldn't use it if it didn't sell, so look at it from the customer's point of view.

Electricaire runs on night-time electricity, which is half price.

So the running costs are no problem.

It's very simple to operate, and there's practically no maintenance.

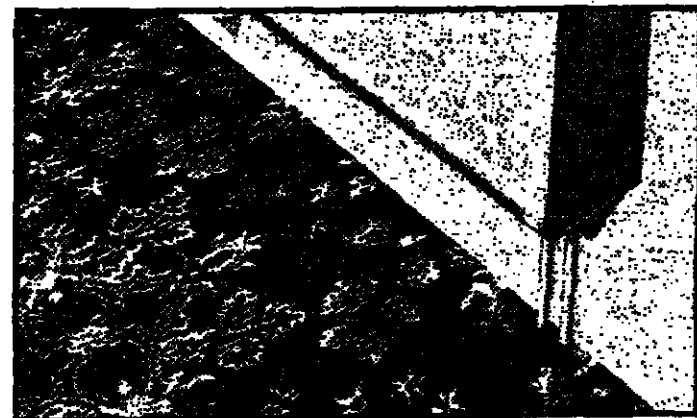
So there are no worries there. As Sales Manager, it makes life easy for me, too.

We like Electricaire. Our customers like Electricaire. That's why we use it."

For more advice and technical information on electric central heating, phone your Electricity Board or write to The Electricity Council, Trafalgar Buildings, 1 Charing Cross, London SW1A 2DS.

**Fairview.**

**Electricaire:  
electric central heating.**



## Prevention is better than corrosion

by A. K. ASTBURY

CORROSION can affect central heating systems in a number of ways. The black sludge which corrosion produces, when it collects in the bottom of a radiator, can impede the flow of hot water, and thus lower the temperature of both radiator and room. The hydrogen gas which is another product of corrosion can depress the water level when it collects in the top of a radiator, and so restrict the flow of hot water with similar results. Sludge, when moved by the circulating water, can cause failure of the circulating pump by accumulating between the housing of the electric motor and the impeller. Finally corrosion can ultimately eat right through the wall of radiators and pipes with obvious results.

The dangers of corrosion have increased with the introduction of small bore domestic central heating systems. The older type of radiator, made of cast iron or steel, was often galvanised, also did nothing to encourage corrosion; and in such systems there was no need for circulating pumps. Modern installations, on the other hand, have thin sheet metal radiators with welded seams, small bore copper tubing, brass fittings, and a circulating pump, all of which can encourage corrosion, or are vulnerable to it. According to one chemical engineer, corrosion failures during the next four or five years, when a great number of small bore installations will be ten to twelve years old, may be decisive for the continuance of the present boom of water filled central heating systems.

Corrosion, which in this context means the eating away of the iron by a process similar to rusting, results from the natural tendency of iron to combine with oxygen to form an oxide of iron. It is in this state that iron ore is found in nature.

In central heating systems the oxygen comes from the circulating water, and the process of oxidation is hastened by what is known as galvanic corrosion. This is

an electro-chemical action which takes place between dissimilar metals in the presence of water, and in the case of central heating systems, takes place where iron or steel is in contact with copper, brass, or some more "noble" metal. When this action takes place, the sheet metal radiator of a central heating system will, in the metallurgist's phrase, become the "sacrificial" element—that is it will be corroded.

These processes are greatly encouraged by heat. Residues of soldering flux left in the water during installation can also increase the water's corrosive tendency, as can the chlorination and fluoridation of water supplies.

Corrosion is usually at its worst where copper is in contact with steel radiator, boiler, or tubing. It can then cause holes in the steel, well formed that they look as if they have been engineered.

### Black sludge

Minute particles of copper or brass from cutting copper tubing and tightening brass fittings, once having settled in the bottom of a radiator, will cause the steel with which they are in contact to corrode. Even a small particle of copper will produce an accumulation of black sludge round it rather like a miniature mole hill and this the copper particle eventually becomes buried in the sludge. It will still continue to break down the steel near it.

Electrolytic corrosion, as the form of corrosion is called, can take place also between loose welding scale and steel. It can even take place at the face of steel sheet in the absence of contact with a nobler metal, the iron in the steel being sacrificed to more noble elements purposely added, or accepted as tolerable impurities, in the alloy.

I have referred to the black sludge which results from corrosion. This is in fact a form of black rust, known as magnetite. As the name suggests, it is magnetic; and since the motor of the circulating pump has a magnetic field, sludge carried towards the

pump by water can be attracted to the motor. And since magnetite is also abrasive, this becomes the greatest single cause of pump failure.

Black sludge, if it collects in the bottom of a radiator, can form a sediment so dense and hard that it can bridge gaps where corrosion has eaten through the metal entirely. Then when the bridge gives way gallons of water may escape on the floor. The sludge which also escapes cannot be removed from carpets by orthodox methods—the best way is to let it dry and then brush it out of the pile with a powerful magnet.

The dangers of corrosion are real, but they are variable. Some central heating systems may escape serious corrosion; others, apparently identical, may be affected within months. Happily there is a fairly simple precaution which can be taken, and that is to add a corrosion inhibitor to the water. This deposit an invisibly thin film of iron oxide on those iron and steel parts of the heating system with which it comes in contact, and once this film of oxide has been applied the iron will oxidise no further.

One supplier of anti-corrosive agents claims that corrosion in central heating systems can now be prevented for up to a century by adding a corrosion proofing agent to the heating water. This claim is in accordance with his recommendations. Chemical additives which combine with the ability to destroy bacterial growth are now commercially available, as well as compounds which, while preventing corrosion, also discourage hard water scaling in boilers. While in the case of older systems initial draining and flushing may be necessary, all that is needed in newly installed systems is to add the agent to the water in the header tank in a single dose, and the manufacturer of one anti-corrosive compound states that in this way the central heating system of a three or four bedroom house can be successfully treated for just under £1.

مكازم النجل



مكتبة من الكتب

## THE HEAT SWITCH

## Wrap up

by PETER MYTTON-DAVIES

WHEN only one or two rooms in the average house were heated, the cost of insulation would have been hard to justify. Today, minimum standards for authority housing in England and Wales are laid down by the responsible government departments, and the position is different. Local authority housing is required to have insulation heating appliances capable of maintaining the minimum of 55deg. F. in the living and dining rooms at a minimum of 50deg. F. when the temperature outside is 30deg. F. In fact, the performance of modern heating systems enables these minimum standards to be exceeded.

Far from the necessity of building to conform to the requirements of the regulations, local authorities have stated the private sector for houses, maisonettes, flats equipped with heat, at least as comfortable as would enjoy were they live in council houses. The whole of the rest of the country becomes viable; without at losses would occur to unnecessary and an uneconomic degree.

Although Britain is now enlightened about heat and insulation, we are behind 10 European countries in respect of standards. Of course, countries like Sweden have a full climatic incentive for insulation seriously; concern for it lies in their efficient home construction and the insulation materials used either facilitate or complicate the provision of heat. Fuel costs help determine the importance attached to insulation. Yet some warmer countries are also getting excited—presumably they to keep their houses warm. In such cases the insulation is a companion to insulation is air conditioning, rather than heating, although may also be needed in weather.

craft, road traffic, and television radio are among demands for insulation against unwanted sound. Some forms of insulation against unacceptable loss is also partly effective against sound. Double windows, for example, to keep out traffic noise, thermal insulation.

double glazing is useful because it reduces heat loss through the window area by as much as 50 per cent. However, the area of a room's windows is small compared with the areas of the ceiling, walls, and floors. Even though heat may escape faster through a single glass pane than through a cavity wall, it is doubtful if double glazing is the most important consideration, unless the total window area is very large in relation to total wall area.

Apart from saving on fuel costs in the case of heating systems controlled by temperatures of areas being heated, how important is insulation?

## Sickness rate

In social terms, heating and insulation should be considered together. Sixty thousand more people are reported to die in the colder half of the year. Many of these are old, but more are said to be babies. In cold, damp houses, even people in their prime may get bronchitis and pneumonia. Hypothermia may seem like a new medical fashion, but the hard fact remains that when the temperature of the human body becomes too low, serious consequences may—and often do—follow. Cold, damp conditions make a contribution to our national sickness rate. Certainly the 300,000,000 working days Britain loses each year through sickness absenteeism have some connection with the fact that, in respect of insulation standards, we are eleventh on the European list. Of course it would be ridiculous to blame all absenteeism (or even the greater part of it) on a lack of insulation.

For comfort the minimum standards required by the current building regulations should probably be exceeded. For example, 72 deg. F. is recommended for living rooms.

Fahrenheit is still the most convenient scale because, for some years, heat has been measured in therms. A therm is 100,000 BTUs, a British thermal unit being the amount of heat required to raise 1 lb. of water 1 degree Fahrenheit.

The value of insulation in money terms has to be considered against a background of fuel costs. Of solid fuels, coal usually has between 14 and 18 theoretical therms a cwt—anthracite rating higher than steam coal. Therm values of different processed smokeless fuels vary. Most cokes used to rate 14-16

therms a cwt. Logs also vary—usually between 9 and 10 therms a cwt. Most grades of fuel oils rate between 1.7 and 1.8 therms a gallon; paraffin may have about 1.65.

Gas boards publish the calorific value of their product, which may vary according to the area. Natural gas is much richer than most town gas. So is butane. In practice there is a difference between theoretical and useful therms due to the efficiency rating of the various appliances used. Electricity is particularly good in this respect. The performance of some old fashioned solid fuel appliances tends to be poor, but modern solid fuel furnaces may be 85 per cent efficient. Heating costs really depend on the cost of useful therms. This, in turn, depends both on the calorific value of the fuel and the efficiency of the appliance and heating system.

In considering thermal insulation it is important to consider the U-value. This refers to the number of BTUs lost per hour through each square foot of ceiling, wall, window, or floor when the temperature outside is lower. The U-value is determined by the difference in the temperatures each side of the partition, on the number of air changes each hour inside, on wind conditions outside, and on the nature and thickness of the partition itself.

In normal conditions an ordinary 11in. cavity brick wall may have a U-value of about 0.3 but a 9in. solid brick wall may have a U-value as high as 0.4. The better the insulation, the lower the U-value.

## Material value

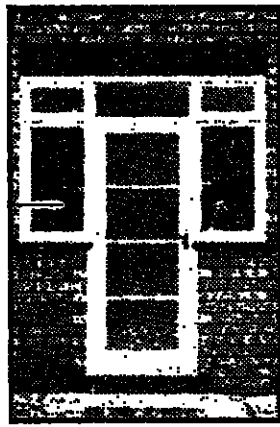
While the rate at which heat is lost through a wall, roof, or floor is expressed in terms of U-values, the properties of different materials used in buildings can be expressed in terms of k-value. Today this is generally written with a small k and this nomenclature denotes the modern system of arriving at the value of the material being discussed. If a capital K is used, this probably means that the properties of the material in relation to insulation are being assessed by an older method. K-values given in the traditional nomenclature are twelve times as large as the more up-to-date k-values. Unless this is understood, confusion may arise when comparing the claims of different manufacturers about their products.

The various forms insulation takes are now well known. The high void materials include loose diatomaceous earth, glass fibre quilting, urea formaldehyde foam, expanded polystyrene, mineral wool and hair, and other materials of a fibrous nature. There is also a range of insulation boards, mats, and blocks. Although glass fibre is deservedly popular in lofts, its thick matting only satisfies UK building regulations. For Continental standards (which are higher) 2in. should be used. Vermiculite is also useful, particularly when working in confined spaces.

Cavities in cavity walls can be filled with mineral wool but foam formulated from urea formaldehyde is also employed. Cavity filling is done by injecting through small holes drilled in the mortar of brick walls at regular intervals. The operation is carried out from outside the building and the holes subsequently filled with matching mortar.

Aluminium foil is also used for certain kinds of insulation; it is useful for forming air pockets and is also moisture proof as a barrier against damp.

Since it is important to regulate the number of air changes an hour in a properly warmed home, draught proofing materials are also important. However, steps must be taken to prevent condensation. In general terms, the warmer the home the more it will pay to insulate. The saving on fuel bills can justify the cost of the insulation within a very few years.



Before and after: pictures of a conversion from an old french window into double-glazed aluminium sliding windows, made by Cold Shield.

FREE

## 20 page full colour booklet about central heating that obeys you

Post this coupon for your copy. It shows you how automatic High Speed Gas central heating lets you stay in full control of your warmth. It shows how you can change the times it comes off and on, or the temperature it runs at, at a touch. Day or night.

The booklet is full of colour photographs showing how slim radiators blend into the decor of every room, how easy it is to install. It gives all the facts and figures on all Gas central heating systems. It helps you choose the system that best suits your house.

**POST TODAY!**

To: The Gas Council  
(HPP1) 59 Brynaston Street,  
London, W1A 2AZ.

I would like some expert advice on gas central heating ☐

Please send me the free booklet about gas central heating ☐

Name

Address

Tel. No.

Age (if under 18)  My Gas Board

## Would you trust just anyone to install your central heating?

Not if you value your comfort, your money and your peace of mind.

If you're thinking of central heating don't trust just anyone.

Go to installers who are really someone. The new NCB Registered Heating Contractors.

Installers specially chosen by the National Coal Board for the outstanding quality of their work and backed by the finest guarantee in the whole central heating business.

The NCB 2-year Guarantee.

## Guaranteed installation

More than a piece of paper this guarantee represents peace of mind.

It means that your solid fuel system is backed by a solid guarantee that covers workmanship, performance and materials for 24 months from the date of installation.

Should anything go wrong with your system within this period, you simply report the trouble to your NCB Registered Heating Contractor and he'll take the necessary action immediately to put it right.

No other fuel industry provides a guarantee as comprehensive as this.

## The guarantee of the NCB

With NCB Registered Heating Contractors you get the best of two worlds. The integrated service that a single highly-skilled and well-organised firm can give. (Not a dozen people doing a dozen jobs indifferently as with some fuel systems.) And behind it all the national resources and support of the NCB itself.



Before you choose your central heating system look for the Registered Heating Contractors' sign.

So when you choose the comfort of a living fire central heating system you have a cosy feeling before you even start. Cheap continuous warmth, lowest installation costs and a guarantee backed by Britain's greatest fuel industry. Now there really is every reason for you to keep the home fires burning.



## And no problems with supplies

The NCB and solid fuel producers and merchants have planned every phase of their operations with equal skill and foresight. £25 million of new smokeless fuel plant alone is one of the reasons why you can be confident about your supplies when you choose a solid fuel system. You should find out too about NCB Living Fire Heat Packs—the cheapest 'proper radiator' central heating systems on the market—all backed by the new 'cast-iron' guarantee.

Don't take chances with the system which, after the purchase of your home, is almost certainly one of the biggest single outlays you'll ever have to make.

Send the coupon for the facts on solid fuel central heating. The system you can trust to give you everything.

## Central heating comes to life with the living fire

To: National Coal Board,  
P.O. Box 105, Sunderland SR9 9XZ.

Please send me the free full-colour book, and the facts about the new NCB guarantee and Living Fire Heat Packs.

Mr./Mrs./Miss  (BLOCK LETTERS)

Address

Town

Postal Code

Tel.  (CD)



## THE CHIMNEY YOU DON'T HAVE TO BREAK YOUR BACK OVER



"Well, they are quick, simple, safe and dry in erection. Probably less than 30 minutes in a new house instead of laborious brickwork, scaffolding, plastering, and so on. They are made of high grade stainless steel, insulated with a solid carbide ceramic mineral wool, does much to eliminate soot adhesion and corrosion together with the many other problems associated with traditional chimneys. They are easy to install, maintenance, that sort of thing. Then they have a little extra thrown in. A plastic cover coat to give extra life, lightweight—less than 6 lb per foot, a free technical design service, delivery from stock, and to back it up plenty of experience from a team who know what they are at—covering. That's what's so special. So to complete the picture, write now for details."

INSULATED CHIMNEYS LTD.  
Broad Green, Wellingborough, Northamptonshire  
NN8 4LQ Wellingborough 425516/17







# Merthyr: the pain of the game

MALCOLM STUART in Wales visits a town in its new toils of unemployment

Lines Bros, makers of Triang Toys, have gone into total liquidation. Triang's factory at Merthyr is the largest employer of women in the town. There was a general recession in the toy industry last year, but Merthyr people had believed that the factory was picking up.

The only large total closure scheduled is that of Teddington, a firm making lockers and filing cabinets, closed down completely and in neighbouring valleys there have been mass redundancies at two car component factories.

"Actually our unemployment figures are artificially low because so many people go out of Merthyr to work," says Bill King. "They travel many miles, down to the Treforest trading estate, to the Ebbw Vale steel works and right down to Cardiff too. Many have much longer journeys to work than the average London commuter."

Although Merthyr itself has only two pits working now, mining is still the biggest source of employment with 3,500 men providing the main labour force for another six

neighbouring pits. And along the Breconshire border, there are the open cast mines where men working for highly mechanised contractors can earn £50 a week.

Open-cast jobs are hard to come by but there are now many vacancies in the pits. To this extent, South Wales has been too successful in attracting new industry. Too many young miners went to work in the factories fearing that mining would totally disorganise. Instead, the NCB now predicts a lasting future for the remaining pits, particularly those in the Merthyr area with their high quality coal.

Frankly, you know you will get a good day's work from a miner," said the manager of a London based firm at Merthyr. "He's been used to such hard work down below that anything here is a breeze. It's a pity that men who come from the mines are usually the last to be laid off by factories."

There is also a definite emotional feeling against returning to the mines.

Robert Jenkins, aged 25, lost his job when a hydraulic equipment firm closed in the neighbouring Rhymney Valley. He left mining to work there three years ago and does not intend to go underground again. "I did think of going back but my wife was dead against it, and that set me thinking," said Mr Jenkins. "My grandad died of the dust and my father's been on light work since he was 45. I know everything is much better now but I'm afraid I don't want to prove it, even if it means moving from Merthyr."

The high proportion of home ownership in Merthyr deters many families from trying their luck elsewhere. A modern three bedroom semi-detached house can be bought for £3,500, probably the lowest price in Britain. Many of the town like all the old one-industry areas of Britain still has to face the problem that it has never succeeded in attracting really essential industry. It is always the old story that when London sneezes, towns like Merthyr catch pneumonia.

## The Lines crash is bad news for Merthyr—but also for the whole British toy industry.

Peter Hillmore reports

"MONOPOLY" may still be the biggest toy, but some toy companies ought surely to invent a new game called "Liquidation." Every time you pass Go you'd lose £200, and any player who made a profit would go straight to jail.

Rolls-Royce naturally would be the Mayfair of the board, but the toy industry should not forget to include some of its own companies. The announcement that Britain's biggest toy manufacturer, Lines Brothers, of Triang and Meccano fame, is going bust, emphasises the fact that all is not fun and games in the toy industry, and only children are getting pleasure out of it.

There has never been anything childish about the marketing of toys—the annual exhibition to the trade occupied more than three floors of Brighton's largest hotel, and

even the softest toys get the hard sell. Sales have risen from a mere £3 millions before the war to around £83 millions last year.

But this spectacular increase has not been of particular benefit to the toy industry in recent years. The rapid growth took place largely in the fifties and early sixties—mainly on the postwar boom in children—and reached its peak in 1968. Since then sales have scarcely kept pace with inflation, which means that in volume terms they have actually fallen. The British Toy Manufacturers' Association estimates that home sales were down last year.

A lot of the increase in sales, moreover, has come from foreign firms moving into the once profitable British market. Nearly all dolls on sale in this country come from Hong Kong, which supplied over 60 per cent of all toy imports.

The largest American toy company, Mattel, bought its way into the English market with its new selling techniques which have

not endeared it to its English competitors; and Action Man, one of the big successes of recent years, is also an import from America.

Britain has retaliated with increased exports. Last year over £25 millions' worth of pleasure was exported, with nearly a third going to Common Market countries. But exports are not enough in any industry when the home market is shrinking and costs are rising.

On the export front Britain has also taken a knock from American competition in the past two years, and will be heavily hit by President Nixon's import surcharge. British toy exports to North America fell by 30 per cent last year.

Toy company spokesmen, with shareholders in mind, talk optimistically of an upturn in the industry with the market coming out of its stagnant state. But there is not a great deal of truth behind this assertion.

Children will still want toys, and parents will still buy them. But a far more pertinent factor is the effect of a falling birthrate.

Last week when the company was still hoping for a £5 millions lifeline, Lines Brothers introduced a new toy. It was a battery-operated doll called, ironically, "Lucky Lisa," and it played dice. A curiously apt obituary for a company and an industry which is becoming a loser.

## Why John Hume matters

Ministers have been swept away by the ceaseless tide of protest and counter protest. But now all of a sudden we have another picture to rival that of the hapless Mr Pitt: the one of a man who is not a politician, but a man who is a Member of the House of Commons, the Member for Foyle, which includes the Londonderry Bogside, being arrested. He was drenched to the skin in blue dye, his hair was limp and wet across his forehead as he walked grimly off to the Victoria Street police barracks. And behind him his captor, a silent, smiling British soldier, his rifle in his right hand pointed to the sky, his gas mask on his side, his helmet firmly on his head. And in his left hand, the scruff of John Hume's swarthy neck as he pushes him away to be searched, questioned, and charged.

The indignity of the arrest could scarcely rival, in Irish eyes, the indignity of the charge. The "Irish Press" not noticeably the least partial of newspapers, must have admitted, caught adroitly, the haughty and imperious tones of the Establishment when it headlined the fact that Hume "Failed to Move on Command of HM Forces." And underneath the headline, a picture of a man in a pullover, a civil rights worker, being pulled from a riot by his hair. Small wonder the "Press" began its story: "Another day of repression by British troops in the North."

## Simon Winchester in Belfast: Thursday

the body of which Hume was the chairman, could "in no sense be regarded as having provoked or caused violent disorder."

Now this responsible MP has been arrested and charged under the very Act that Ulster Catholics see as a total negation of the Civil Rights for which they have so stoutly fought. It is the stuff of which riots and disorder are made. John Hume's patience is clearly running out. He now wants the people of Bogside and the Creggan to rally round him tomorrow for a protest meeting. After the events of Strabane and Dungannon on Wednesday he must know that there will almost certainly be violence and bloodshed on the city streets if he goes ahead with his meeting. "We want to channel the violence into a campaign of passive resistance," he said yesterday. "We will overcome by peaceful means. I know we will. But we just cannot stand by and make speeches while this sort of thing is going on."

His words sound more than a little hollow in the present circumstances. His responsibility seems to be steadily evaporating as he rallies with his people to share in their emotions and their fears. There is a very real danger that in this present crisis even men of Hume's calibre, ability and honesty are slowly being pushed over the edge, and into the abyss.



## Fishing fingers and suspicion

by Campbell Page

WHEN two nations start talking about their vital interests being at stake, they usually mean business. Both Britain and Iceland have used the phrase about Iceland's intention of extending its fishing limits from 12 to 50 miles by September 1972 to include the rich grounds of the Continental Shelf.

It is not that Icelanders are cruel men who wish to cripple the British distant-water fleets or snatch the fish fingers off the plates of British schoolchildren. They are spontaneous nationalists in a way which is inevitable in a country of 200,000 people and limited natural resources. Their Foreign Minister, Mr Einar Agustsson, who is now explaining Iceland's plans to the British and West German Governments, is a calm and lucid man but deeply committed to a small nation's "struggle for life."

He was Director of the Co-operative Bank of Iceland before joining the new Left-wing coalition Cabinet this summer, but it is easier to recall that he was born close to one of the famous sites of Njál's Saga and now farms in the district of Thingvellir, another notable site in the times of the sagas. Mr Agustsson, is, in other words, a deeply rooted man and will not easily be intimidated.

The Icelandic case starts in history. In the seventeenth century, they say, fishing limits were 32 miles, in the eighteenth 24 miles, and in the nineteenth 16 miles. In 1901, Denmark, then in charge of Iceland's foreign relations, made an agreement with Britain specifying limits of three miles. This stood until 1951 when the Icelandic Government terminated it and started the "cod war" which was ended by the 1961 agreement with Britain which specified a 12-mile limit.

Fish makes up 80 per cent of Iceland's exports and 20 per cent of the gross national product. In more vivid terms the Icelandic Government says that Iceland would have been uninhabitable without its fisheries.

Iceland is eager to conserve its fishing stocks as the size and efficiency of international fleets equipped with electronic aids to detect shoals increases. The Russians, for example, are making huge capital investment in their distant-water fleets, and like the East Germans and Japanese, are fishing on the Continental Shelf.

Britain's distant-water trawlers get between 40 and 60 per cent of their catch from the Continental Shelf. Mr Austen Laing, director-general of the British

Trawlers' Federation, says: "One has only to look at the statistics to understand the great importance of the region to us."

The trawler owners stand alongside the British Government in saying that the present agreement cannot be repudiated unilaterally and that any dispute may be referred to the International Court of Justice. The United Nations Conference on the use of the seabed in 1973 can also be trusted to deal with any matters of international jurisdiction affecting the sea.

At the moment the nearest the Icelanders are likely to get to compromise is by agreeing to phase the departure of foreign fleets from the new limits. But British fishermen say that there are no adequate alternative fishing grounds. Why not an international conference on conservation in the area of the Continental Shelf and a fixed quota for catches?

So far the British Government has reacted firmly and the Soviet Government outspokenly to the Icelandic Government's plans.

After Mr Agustsson's visit, the Icelandic Cabinet has to consider the strength of international pressure, including the reaction of the EEC, and decide whether firmness of purpose and six coastguard vessels are enough to impose the new limits and make them stick.

## HAROLD JACKSON

### Bigotry at the barricades

The astounding duality of standards emerged from a Protestant woman in the Shankill was a fact before, had been screaming "You fucking Taig bastards" but copy told me that she couldn't repeat the vile words that had been spoken to her by the Catholics at whom she had been shouting. This hypocrisy riddles the whole of Northern Ireland's trouble spots.

It is easy enough for reporters to regard it all with amusement but the squaddy who has spent three nights sleeping on the pavement and his daytime hours being subjected to endless provocation is baffled and infuriated by this po-faced duplicity.

The ceaseless rattling of dustbin lids has become a familiar feature of any military action, as the women of the soldiers' advance. It is totally non-violent, of course, but is meant to goad and succeeds admirably. Someone ought to make a study of the function of this sort of non-violence: it is akin to a child's scratching away at its parents until it gets a clip round the ear and can retire howling and convinced that it lives in an unjust world.

In Londonderry the other day a woman in the Bogside lifted the beret of a sentry's head and cackled triumphantly. He could do nothing, but was evidently simmering inside at the intended humiliation. In William Street a

darkened street, and the army platoon creeping round to cut them off was frustrated. The bush telegraph had triumphed again and the irritation was hardly assuaged by an urchin reappearing a few moments later to yell: "We're giving you two minutes to get out, then we'll use the gas." It was very funny to everyone — except the soldiers.

The rioters of Ulster take the happy attitude that anything goes so far as they are concerned but that the slightest evidence of normal human reaction from the soldiers amounts to behaviour little short of genocide. To some degree society as a whole takes the view that a uniform transforms a man into an automaton, and it has always been an unrestrained fantasy. The philosophy of "non-violence" as it is frequently manifested in Ireland is just as fantasy-ridden and the complaints of hood through which a little elemental reality enters into the dream.

## They may not know your face, but they'll know his.



There are many ways of taking money abroad apart from cash. But Cooks Travel Cheques have something no other form of 'safe' money has — the face of Thos. Cook.

This face is recognised and trusted, wherever you go, in any part of the world. Hotels, restaurants, shops, car-hire companies, as well as banks, accept Cooks cheques readily. Which means there's no embarrassment and no waiting for banks to open to get hold of ready cash.

Something else worth knowing. If you lose Cooks Travel Cheques they are replaced promptly.

Next time you go abroad, take Cooks Travel Cheques. And you won't lose out. Or lose face.

## Cooks Travel Cheques

worth more than just money

Available in sterling and U.S. dollars from Cooks offices, appointed travel agents, banks, Trustee Savings Banks, and Post Offices operating National Giro.

## MISCELLANY

**Open House**

SIGNS are that the Open University has given way on the question of accepting 18-year-olds, under the toughest pressure from the Tories. Walter Perry, the Vice-Chancellor, in his last long letter to Madame Thatcher's department, offered to take in some 18-year-olds in a pilot experiment from 1973 on.

After the change of government there was a squeeze on the university's budget (William van Straubensee, the higher education minister, admitted he would have liked to have killed it off altogether). Then the "Open" was asked to help cope with the 18-year-olds crisis. Many Open people did not like the idea—the Open was supposed to be in the business of giving second chance to adults.

But there were always a few prepared to compromise. They point to the genuine need, the influence it would give, and the "special" groups of 18-year-olds such as those with jobs, those living

in the wilds, the blind, and even those in prison. Agreement to take in some of them seems to be part of a complex package. Partly because the opposition has weakened. And partly, perhaps, because the money runs out quite soon and the Open will have to go to the Government and ask nicely for some more.

**QUESTION: Why has London Transport taken to using single decker buses for tours of London, instead of the much-loved double decker?**

Answer: Because the tourists so much loved the double decker that none would travel downstairs, and lengthy fights ensued.

**Posted**

HIS FIRST diplomatic posting, poor chap, and straight into one of those complex tangles which delight the pin-striped eye. Kamal Rifaaat arrived last week to take over as the Egyptian Ambassador to the Court of St James's. But he is unable to present his credentials until the Queen returns in October.

Diplomatically, this makes him statusless and incommunicado. But that would never do. For one thing, Sir Alec is visiting Egypt in September. Rifaaat has to

liaise here before returning to Cairo for the visit. The rules have therefore been bent: a copy of the credentials has been posted to the Foreign Office, and Rifaaat has paid his first informal call on Joseph Godber, the Minister of State.

Rifaaat, who lost his Cabinet seat when Sadat became President, was close to the free officers who overthrew Farouk in 1952. He is something of a left-wing theorist with a background in propaganda. During the June War, he supervised popular resistance in the Suez Canal region with a view to providing cover for withdrawing military units. The highlight of his diplomatic career has been to lead the Egyptian delegation to Ho Chi Minh's funeral.

**Papal quest**

CAUTIOUS welcome in Italy for "Hadrian VII." Peter Luke's play about the English Pope which is receiving its first performances there. Notices have been glowing, good even from "L'Osservatore Romano."

The Vatican paper's critic has, though, shot up the popular critical theory that Hadrian is a forerunner of Pope John XXIII. "This Hadrian, a little queer in some of his viewpoints, a chain smoker, a refined bookish man—we cannot even dream of comparing him to

Pope John, a man who was ahead of his times but also a good and saintly pope."

Now, while he was Pope, John XXIII was never seen smoking, though he was in postwar days when he was a diplomat in Paris. "L'Osservatore" writes: "We do not think that one should be scandalised by seeing a pope smoke on stage, though some will find it unsuitable."

**Walk in**

THE West German porcelain manufacturer, Philip Rosenthal, who is parliamentary state secretary in Karl Schiller's economics ministry, is back in the throes of the dollar crisis having just completed a walk from his home at Seib in Bavaria to Rome.

The hike of about 1,500 miles took him seven years. He did it in none too easy stages, beginning each stage where he had left off. He was never alone; sometimes accompanied by his Scottish born wife, sometimes by friends, across rivers and mountains to avoid the roads.

Rosenthal, who has dual German/British nationality, was at Oxford and before that at school with Ted Heath. He says the worst part of the Rome hike was the last 20 kilometres, in the traffic. He had a wash and brush up and an audience of the Pope before returning to Bonn, by air.

with cops throwing tear gas at bears. Tom swears that when one bear threw a canister back at the police, child at the back of the cinema shouted "Right on." Tom thinks it will do nicely for the "OZ" benefit. Moral: you can't win them all, but you can make a show.

CELLANY'S Fables of our e, continued. Once there was a man called Tom who a children's film theatre at the Picture Palace, Tom upset at what happened the editors of "OZ," so he ded to put on a Grand ent Performance for them Sunday.

Tom hired a film called the Girl Can't Help It. h he thought would make of adults pay lots of ey. But when Twentieth ury Fox discovered what wanted the film for, they very uptight and said Will Never Do. And another firm which hires 16mm prints found out at Fox had said, they too This Will Never Do— h Tom would very sur- ng.

im was very sad, especi- e he had put up posters ound London. He went, to his projection room and the Paris-Putnam and he'd he would have to the adults the film he owing for children this t. It is called "Hey There, Yogi Bear." When Tom to run it through, he surprised to find that it all about "Bear power,"



# BUSINESS GUARDIAN

Guardian City Offices: 831 Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.2

Edited by Anthony Harris and Charles Raw

## The two-tier totem

Anthony Harris explains how it works  
(and how it doesn't)

WITH infinite distaste, the Bundesbank began to make preparation yesterday to run a two-tier currency market. They could read the Brussels tea leaves as well as the next expert, and clearly they had been warned that this might be the price of an EEC solution to the currency crisis.

There is no similar pressure on the Bank of England, but the Old Lady, unlike the Bundesbank, has a pretty comprehensive armoury of exchange control powers. There is no technical reason why we should not have a two-tier market in London if Mr Barber decided that this was the properly European thing to do. Indeed, in the period just after the war, the bank ran a market with as many tiers as there are currencies. It would be relatively easy to run one market for current payments on trade and another for capital movements (not to mention separate markets for white fish settlements and transactions in greasy wool futures, if anyone decides that would help the European cause). The point is not whether it can be done, but what good it would do.

First, what is a two-tier market? It consists broadly of one currency market in which the central bank will intervene to keep the exchange rate within agreed limits — the system to which we are accustomed in this country. There is a second market in which parities are settled by supply in demand. This is not to say that the central bank will never intervene in such a market, but that it is not under any compulsion to do so. If

foreigners want to buy more of the local currency than the central bank wishes to sell, it goes the price and, contrarily, as Humphrey Dumpty put it, this is floating, as practised by Bonn since May.

The essential problem is to keep these markets separate — to make it clear who can deal in which. Otherwise someone will make a cheery living buying dollars cheap in the free market and selling them dear in the supported market. Like the Mexican in the story, the degree of separation will depend on how high a wall of bureaucrats you are prepared to build.

The only country to have run such a system for any time is Belgium, and they have used two systems, which I will christen "ticket holders only" and "apartheid".

The ticket holders only system, which ruled in Brussels until May 10 this year, meant that only those who had been invited to invest in or out (in short, anyone who could prove that they wanted money to pay for goods or services, not just to switch currencies) was allowed to trade in the "official" supported market.

They could deal in the free market if they chose. So all that was needed was a checking system to examine the credentials of those trading. We already have such a system in London as part of the exchange control system. No administrative problem.

Since the German float, however, and the Belgian attempt to perform the European split, the regulation has been changed to what I call apartheid. Traders must deal in the official market, as if they were Frenchmen: those moving capital, as before, must deal in the floating market, as if they were Germans. This has involved much heavier policing. Indeed, despairing of the task of running a "ticket" for the free market at which all entrants would have to prove that they were not disguised traders, the Belgians have required that all traders must show that they have done deals in the official market equal to their foreign trade settlements. It's as bad as collecting taxes.

How have these systems worked? If the limited objective is to prevent the kind of flood of money which has at times swept in or out of the central banks in Frankfurt, London, and Tokyo, pretty well. If the aim is to have a currency which is fixed in parity for trade purposes and floating for other purposes, pretty badly.

As a flood barrier, even the entry-ticket system works quite well. Let us assume — and it is in line with recent experience — that the pound is thought likely to rise, and the funds are flowing in. Then it will pay importers to buy their currency cheap in the free market, while exporters sell their earnings in the official market.

The official market becomes sellers-only, so the central bank does have to finance an inflow. But the maximum size of that inflow is the size of export earnings — say £1,000 millions a month including invisibles. That would be at faster rates than we have ever experienced over a period in this country — it is about the size of the inflow in the first three months of this year. A record. But it would prevent the kind of thing that happened in Frankfurt in May.

when £1,000 millions worth of dollars came in in a single hour.

The apartheid system would in theory be far more restrictive. But in fact, as we have seen in the past in this country, trade accounts are very elastic when a currency is under suspicion. People are eager to settle debts in a currency which interest rates are high, reluctant to settle debts which may become cheaper or where credit is cheap. This process of "leads and lags" can move enormous sums of money.

So again there can be big flows in or out even if trade is balanced and a two-tier market rigidly policed. And of course there always are leakages — sham transactions to enable people to deal in the "wrong" market, arbitrating through the forward market, and so on.

So the effect of the whole cumbersome apparatus is simply to prevent tidal waves of currency. And the interesting thing in the Belgian experience is that the gap in exchange rate

between the official and free markets has always been remarkably narrow. Since May the free-market rate has indeed been above the official ceiling — but the official rate was on the ceiling, and the gap was still not large. This suggests that leakage between the two markets, which would tend to equalise exchange rates, has remained large, in spite of the rules and 2,000 administrators, or else that the whole exercise was unnecessary.

In short, experience suggests that there is no magic in split markets which prevents funds flowing in response to speculation or interest rate differentials, though it can slow the flow, and nothing to combine the merits of floating (where market judgment and arbitrage speculative interest and fixed rate (which offer stability as long as no one thinks the official rate is likely to be "pointless"). Indeed, while M. Giscard d'Estaing, the French Finance Minister, has proposed this effort to square the circle, his Commission counterpart, M. Raymond Barre, has wisely proposed that official exchange rates outside the EEC should be more flexible to avoid overloading the whole cumbersome apparatus.

Should we join this largely pointless game? Economists say "yes." But politics may say "no." It is simply to be hoped that the Bank of England will not take its policing duties in a bad cause so serious as a game about the financial market in the world.

## Closure rumours hit Tokyo stocks

By our Financial Staff

A new panic was provoked on the Tokyo stock market by rumours that the authorities might close the market altogether. The wave of selling has caused chaos in dealing, as well as depressing the index by a further 127 points to 2,200 yesterday. Later, however, it was announced that the market will remain open.

On the currency market the Bank of Japan bought another \$600 millions in the morning, bringing its take for the week to \$2,200 millions, before a ban on dollar borrowing by Japanese banks was announced. This brought spot trading to a virtual halt, both in Tokyo and New York later. There is at present virtually no market in the yen.

Meanwhile, the heavy Japanese purchasing at a time when most markets are closed, coming on top of the massive official buying in Zurich and London last week, has led to an international dollar scarcity, and the dollar rose a little against many European currencies in New York trading.

If any more supplies appear, Japan is still ready to buy them, according to further official statements of determination to maintain the present parity.

It seems clear that the Japanese, like the French, are determined to sell revaluation dearly: it was learned in Tokyo that the brief for the Japanese negotiators when a senior official from Washington arrives in Tokyo will be to discover the terms on which the US will rescind its import levy. What Tokyo will not do is to pile a revaluation on top of the levy to make its exports to the US hopelessly over-priced.

## 'Regional aid safe' in EEC

By VICTOR KEEGAN, Industrial Correspondent

Sir John Eden, Minister for Industry, yesterday denied that entry into the Common Market would hamper the Government's ability to pursue effective regional policies in high unemployment areas like Merseyside.

He was replying to a letter from Mr Eric Heffer (Lab., Liverpool Walton) who wanted clarification of reports from Brussels that the European Commission was proposing to abolish investment incentive schemes and replace them with investment grants with a ceiling of 20 per cent in so called "central belt areas, which could include Merseyside. At present Merseyside has development area status.

Sir John, in a letter to Mr Heffer, says there has been no suggestion that Britain's tax-related incentive scheme would have to be replaced by a cash grant system. He said that the 50 per cent "ceiling" which forms part of the EEC Commission's proposals (which have not yet been passed by the Council of Ministers) referred to regional aid as a proportion of the whole cost of a project, including plant, buildings and land.

Although Sir John emphasises that EEC entry would not hamper regional policy, he did not explicitly reprieve Merseyside.

## BP begins Shell break

British Petroleum took the first official step yesterday in the process which will lead to the dismantling of Shell-Mex and BP as a joint marketing operation with Shell.

It has set up a new company BP Oil to bring under one management its UK oil refining and marketing operations. Mr Alan Robertson, BP's regional director in the UK, will be managing director.

As a first step the new company will take over responsibility for BP's 40 per cent interest in Shell-Mex and BP together with the shareholding in other UK marketing subsidiaries. Shell-Mex and BP will continue to distribute oil for the time being.

## Uneasy peace over Pickard

By JOHN COYNE

PEACE ostensibly broke out at Trust House-Forte yesterday following a boardroom meeting at which Sir Charles Forte was installed as caretaker managing director and chief executive.

The meeting took place following recommendations put forward last week by the Trust House-Forte Council on ways of breaking the boardroom impasse which had arisen in the fight to sack Mr Michael Pickard as managing director.

The chairman, Lord Crowther, announcing the appointment last night, said Sir Charles would exercise the function of group managing director pending the appointment of a permanent group managing director. Mr Michael Matthews was appointed joint deputy managing director in place of Mr Eric Hartwell who has volunteered to relinquish that office in order to facilitate these arrangements.

Mr Michael Pickard attended the board meeting, and remains a director, in spite of expectations of an attempt to oust him from the board completely.

Sir Charles Forte had "no further comment to make" last night, and a spokesman explained that the words of the statement had been chosen with great care and had been agreed by all the directors.

However, it is something of a breakthrough after all the rancour on both sides of the Forte and Trust House's camps, and an ex-Trust House man, Mr Matthews, has been appointed joint managing director. This is thought to have smoothed the path to compromise considerably.

There may be more behind-the-scenes negotiations before the board settles down as an integrated body again, however. The council's recommendations are believed to have included the complete removal of Sir Charles Forte and Mr Pickard from the board.

The whole trouble blew up following the publication of the interim report from the Department of Trade inspectors on the affairs of Pergamon and International Learning Systems Corporation which levelled criticisms at Mr Pickard. This was thought to have been merely the spark which kindled an already growing antipathy between Sir Charles Forte and Mr Pickard.

We have yet to read the final report from the Department of Trade, expected any time now.

## King agrees to reorganise

King Resources Co. said it is in the best interests "of all parties associated with the company" that it acquiesce to the proposals for reorganisation under Chapter 10 of the Bankruptcy Act filed by trade creditors on August 14 in Dallas.

The company said it was replying to a letter from Mr Eric Heffer (Lab., Liverpool Walton) who wanted clarification of reports from Brussels that the European Commission was proposing to abolish investment incentive schemes and replace them with investment grants with a ceiling of 20 per cent in so called "central belt areas, which could include Merseyside. At present Merseyside has development area status.

Sir John, in a letter to Mr Heffer, says there has been no suggestion that Britain's tax-related incentive scheme would have to be replaced by a cash grant system. He said that the 50 per cent "ceiling" which forms part of the EEC Commission's proposals (which have not yet been passed by the Council of Ministers) referred to regional aid as a proportion of the whole cost of a project, including plant, buildings and land.

Although Sir John emphasises that EEC entry would not hamper regional policy, he did not explicitly reprieve Merseyside.

## BP begins Shell break

British Petroleum took the first official step yesterday in the process which will lead to the dismantling of Shell-Mex and BP as a joint marketing operation with Shell.

It has set up a new company BP Oil to bring under one management its UK oil refining and marketing operations. Mr Alan Robertson, BP's regional director in the UK, will be managing director.

As a first step the new company will take over responsibility for BP's 40 per cent interest in Shell-Mex and BP together with the shareholding in other UK marketing subsidiaries. Shell-Mex and BP will continue to distribute oil for the time being.

As a first step the new company will take over responsibility for BP's 40 per cent interest in Shell-Mex and BP together with the shareholding in other UK marketing subsidiaries. Shell-Mex and BP will continue to distribute oil for the time being.

## GM raises its offer for Truman

By BRIAN WHITE

Grand Metropolitan Hotels has added another 15 to the value of its offer for Truman Hanbury Buxton, a last-minute effort to snatch control of the London brewing group from the grasp of Watney Mann.

At the end of a day of intense stock market activity by both companies, Watney Mann claimed the support of some 40 per cent of Truman shares. But Grand Met, with 33 per cent in the bag, gained the initiative, as it added its fifth lucrative twist to the struggle for control of the company's shares with a new offer worth 453p a share.

The new offer is not unexpected given the even balance of the two parties at this late stage in the game and the necessity under Rule 31 of the Takeover Code by the fact that Grand Met has been buying in the market at prices above its previous offer. Similar terms have, therefore, to be offered to all shareholders.

The 15p is regarded by Grand Met as a liberal interpretation of Rule 31 and will be added to its existing terms if its offer is declared unconditional on August 23. If the offer is declared unconditional at that date, Grand Met say they will still comply with Rule 31 "although this may not necessarily mean 15p of additional consideration."

The letter to shareholders from Grand Met says "even adopting the basis of valuation which Watney Mann appears to have used in respect of securities for which no quotation exists, the approximate values of Watney Mann's alternative offer are now no more than 460p and 457p."

"If you accept the Grand Metropolitan offer without delay to enable it to be declared unconditional on August 23, you will receive an investment of superior quality worth 453p and need incur no immediate liability to capital gains tax."

Both companies were buying Watney's shares continued to be in demand yesterday and it is 1221p. There have been rumours that Watney might soon be the subject of a takeover bid. But the four directors reasons for supporting Watney offer is being paid by Trumans.

On the commercial advantages of Watney, the directors say that a merger will give greater opportunities for expansion, revenue and for savings and therefore additional profit improvement.

Watney's shares continued to be in demand yesterday and it is 1221p. There have been rumours that Watney might soon be the subject of a takeover bid. But the four directors reasons for supporting Watney offer is being paid by Trumans.

On the commercial advantages of Watney, the directors say that a merger will give greater opportunities for expansion, revenue and for savings and therefore additional profit improvement.

Watney's shares continued to be in demand yesterday and it is 1221p. There have been rumours that Watney might soon be the subject of a takeover bid. But the four directors reasons for supporting Watney offer is being paid by Trumans.

On the commercial advantages of Watney, the directors say that a merger will give greater opportunities for expansion, revenue and for savings and therefore additional profit improvement.

Watney's shares continued to be in demand yesterday and it is 1221p. There have been rumours that Watney might soon be the subject of a takeover bid. But the four directors reasons for supporting Watney offer is being paid by Trumans.

On the commercial advantages of Watney, the directors say that a merger will give greater opportunities for expansion, revenue and for savings and therefore additional profit improvement.

Watney's shares continued to be in demand yesterday and it is 1221p. There have been rumours that Watney might soon be the subject of a takeover bid. But the four directors reasons for supporting Watney offer is being paid by Trumans.

On the commercial advantages of Watney, the directors say that a merger will give greater opportunities for expansion, revenue and for savings and therefore additional profit improvement.

Watney's shares continued to be in demand yesterday and it is 1221p. There have been rumours that Watney might soon be the subject of a takeover bid. But the four directors reasons for supporting Watney offer is being paid by Trumans.

On the commercial advantages of Watney, the directors say that a merger will give greater opportunities for expansion, revenue and for savings and therefore additional profit improvement.

## Bank bends loan rules to aid trade

ALTHOUGH London's foreign exchange market remained closed yesterday and continues closed today, the Bank of England has announced measures to help any companies that may be embarrassed by the closure.

British residents, who urgently need foreign currencies to pay non-residents are temporarily to be allowed to borrow the exchange from banks to meet their debts. The borrowings can be for any amount and are intended merely to be short-term loans to tide companies over until the foreign exchange markets reopen.

Then borrowers can buy the currencies back to repay the loans—although of course they may have to pay rather different exchange rates if a supported two-tier market has not been established by then.

The aim of the Bank's measure is to stop the exchange market crisis interfering with international trade. Normally borrowing of foreign currencies is only allowed for investment purposes. Yesterday, however, there appeared to be few companies urgently requiring foreign exchange, and for the time being it looks as if the dealers' profits of merchant banks are going to be the worst sufferers as a result of the closed exchange markets.

## CITY COMMENT

### ADA (HALIFAX) Confused account

ANOTHER accounting fiasco is disclosed by the admission from Ada (Halifax) that its 65 per cent owned subsidiary, Loyds Retailers would have made "no profits in the period to June 30, 1970" if Ada's accounting basis had been used.

Loyds published accounts in fact claimed a £1.18 millions trading profit for that period, but it was the result of accounting, rather than business acumen. Loyds published a pro-forma balance sheet in December 1969 following the acquisition of the bulk of Ada's retailing and rental interests, showing rental stocks of £2.97 millions. By the June 1970 balance sheet this had grown impressively to £13.38 millions, not as shareholders might have believed, as the result of a trading boom, or the inflationary trend, but mainly through accounting changes.

Note 12 to the accounts told us that the rental stocks had been "valued by directors, having regard to their anticipated useful life and to agreements entered into since the year end with associated companies for the realisation of the assets."

The auditors signed the balance sheet as a "true and fair" picture, even though the chairman of Loyds, Mr H.

Amelan, admitted in his accompanying statement that these amounts with associated companies were for sums only "very nearly equivalent to the current balance sheet value of the rental stocks."

Ada now reveals in the copious notes to its own accounts that during 1970 Loyds concentrated its rental assets in Loyds Rentals, now a wholly owned Philips subsidiary. Each of the lenders has the option effectively to convert the loan into equity giving a 33 1/3 per cent stake in Loyds Rentals.

At that time, "Loyds would have had a deficiency of assets amounting to £5.7 millions, if Ada's principles of accounting as regards television rental assets had been employed."

During 1971 both Loyds and East Coast Trading (an Ada associate) made interest free loans to Loyds Rentals, now a wholly owned Philips subsidiary. Each of the lenders has the option effectively to convert the loan into equity giving a 33 1/3 per cent stake in Loyds Rentals.

At this makes it impossible to value Loyds Rentals in any way and so there has been no consolidation in Ada's accounts. But there are themselves labelled with accountants riders. One to which Ada's auditors (different from Loyds) draw attention, concerns the way the group pays for purchases of electrical goods for resale over a 12 to 24 months period by means of bills of exchange.

Where these include a surcharge in lieu of interest this surcharge is included in each

bill and written off as the bills fall due for payment instead of a proportion of the outstanding balance. This postpones what are effectively interest charges and "future years will bear correspondingly higher charges." The auditors are also worried about advances to associated finance companies for use in check trading. There is insufficient experience to confirm the adequacy of had debt provisions.

With these worries and the unknown position of Loyds it is thus also impossible to evaluate Ada. The Stock Exchange should suspend the share quotations for the two companies until the parent Philips group sorts out the mess and can let the minority shareholders know what their investments are worth.

### ROYAL INSURANCE Beating the big loser

EVERYBODY was expecting good interim results from Royal Insurance yesterday. The 32 per cent increase in pre-tax profits to £20.5 millions was more than anyone bargained for and the shares shot up 15p in after-hours dealings to just short of an all-time high of 400p.

However, even allowing for hurricanes, floods, and earthquakes net profit should increase from £22.3 millions to £30 millions this year which puts the shares on a conservative price earnings ratio of 16. This certainly does not do the group justice in comparison with its competitors.

On the other hand investors may be a little nervous about the effects of President Nixon's latest bombshell just what would be the effect of dollar devaluation on a British company which earns over half its investment income from the US?

Sir Paul Chambers, the group's chairman, emphasised yesterday that it would be next to nothing. In the short-term, he said, the rise on Wall Street would more than account for any shortfall in income while in the longer term any move by Mr Nixon to control inflation — an insurance company's worst enemy — is more than welcome. To make his point, the board is raising the dividend from 5p to 5.5p.

The results show that for the first time in three years the group has made a profit on its underwriting business. This is a result of a reduction in losses in the US — down from £3 millions to £1.8 millions — and a general improvement in the UK

and the rest of the world which contributed profits of £5.8 million pre-tax against £2.6 million last year.

The Royal has made underwriting losses every year for the past decade in the US but now appears to be getting the situation under control thanks to higher premiums and, perhaps, Mr Nader's emphasis on car safety.

At the same time the company has actually reduced its US expenses ratio from 29.8 per cent to 28.7 per cent. This comes from increased mechanisation and an increasing emphasis on direct billing. By cutting out the insurance broker and going straight to the customer the company can substantially reduce its overheads.

### DISCLOSURE

Tightening the rules

ALL PRAISE to the Stock Exchange for tightening up on directors' disclosures of material interests in contracts, even if it has taken four years since the relevant Companies Act made such disclosure compulsory.

The 1967 Act was loosely worded in that it left it to directors to decide what is significant interest. After due deliberation the Stock Exchange Council has decided that stricter standards should apply — at least to quoted companies.

A contract of significance will now include any contract or number of contracts in which a director's interest is material and which in aggregate represents in amount or value a sum equal to more than 1 per cent of the company's total purchase, sales, payments or receipts, or in the case of capital transactions including loans more than 1 per cent of the net assets of the company.

The definition of interest in addition to spouse and infant children, will also extend to an interest as a discretionary object or in reversion or remainder under a trust, or through any body corporate. This later interest will only be deemed material when the director owns or controls 10 per cent of the corporate body.

The definition of director has also been extended to include any person in accordance with those directions or instructions the directors of a company are accustomed to act.

The new requirements come into effect in January 1, 1972, and will apply to new prospectuses from then, and to directors' reports for financial years starting on or after that date.

### A. W. (SECURITIES) LIMITED

Manufacturers of Carpets, Furnishing Fabrics, Plastics Sheeting, Vinyl Coated Fabrics and Decorative Laminates

Chairman: Mr. B. M. Lindsay-Fynn

Salient Points from the Chairman's Speech and the Accounts to April 3rd, 1971.

	1971	1970
Turnover	Increase of 43% £16,242,352	£11,387,856
Trading Profit	Increase of 57% £1,387,493	£757,626
Profit after Tax	Increase of 75% £718,142	£411,226
Earnings per share	Increase of 80% 2.93p	1.63p
Ordinary Dividends	15% (11 1/2%) Increase of 33% £351,767	£263,819

The above trading figures are after deducting £185,000 of non-recurring losses on activities now closed down.

Elimination of non-recurring losses, and a full year's profitable operation of the Carpet Print Unit (last year 6 months only) lead us to anticipate that Group profits in the current year will take a further substantial step forward.

This hope is confirmed by internal profit and turnover figures for the first three months of the year, compared to the corresponding period last year.

With the experience of our first Carpet Printing Unit behind us, a second Unit is currently being installed and will be on stream in Spring 1972, leading to a still further profit increase in 1972/73.

محکم دلائل سے مزین



# raise ffer trum Elastoplast firm pay more after profit gain

th and Nephew Associated  
panies, the toiletries and  
laceuticals group, which  
ticularly well known for  
atoplast product, is pay-  
n interim dividend of 5p  
cent, against 6p per cent  
last year, out of a modest  
10p profit increase.

June 27, against £108,824 for  
the corresponding period and  
£183,588 for the 18 months to  
December 31, 1970.

Commenting on the figures,  
the chairman reports significant  
improvements by Anchor  
Chemical Development and  
Anchor Italiana SpA. He be-  
lieves that these should con-  
tinue at an increasing rate, but  
meantime, reveals that difficult  
trading conditions in certain  
sectors in the UK have pre-  
vented further growth by  
Anchor Chemical at Claydon.  
Benefits should accrue in the  
second half, however, from the  
Government's fiscal measures.  
The chairman sees no reason  
to amend the view in his annual  
report that the group should  
produce a satisfactory profit in-  
crease in 1971.

**Move benefits  
in Pifco final**

Pifco Holdings which mar-  
kets a range of electrical appli-  
ances is paying five pence more  
from higher profits. A final  
dividend of 40 per cent makes  
a total of 50 per cent against  
45 per cent.

Pre-tax profit moved up  
from £388,244 to £455,166 in  
1970-1 and the new dividend rate  
is covered 2.5 times. In advance  
of the full accounts it appears  
that the group has successfully  
tackled the costs problem and  
that benefits have flowed from  
the move of the central admin-  
istration to Faislowish.

**Steel Group  
total rises**

Profits of the Steel Group,  
the Sunderland based crane and  
excavator concern, raced ahead  
in the year to end March and  
the dividend is being raised by  
five pence, a final of 15 pence  
for 1970-1, against 22 1/2 per  
cent.

Pre-tax profit leaped by 55  
per cent from £2.16 millions to  
£3.35 millions last year and the  
directors give shareholders a

## Output of electronic goods increases

Britain produced electronic  
equipment worth 7 per cent  
more in the first quarter of this  
year than in the same period of  
1970.

But exports dropped by 8 per  
cent according to provisional  
figures released today by the  
Trade and Industry Department.  
Total output, which includes re-  
search and development, was  
worth £173 millions in the first  
quarter of 1971, compared with  
£162 millions last year.

These figures include exports  
worth £57 millions this year,  
compared with £61 millions in  
1970.

The latest first quarter export  
figure is below last year's quar-  
terly average. The level of  
orders on hand has also dropped  
steadily since a peak in mid-  
1970.

Orders for computers ac-  
counted for £195 millions of the  
total, and £38 millions worth  
were for export.

Last week, Department of  
Trade statistics for the com-  
puter industry showed a massive  
drop in new orders in the first  
quarter of 1971.

# Why small firms need help in finding funds

By Brian White

A CENTRAL AGENCY should  
be established by the Govern-  
ment to provide information  
and education to small firms on  
financial problems, according to  
a report by the Economists  
Advisory Group. While it sees  
no need for new financial insti-  
tutions for small firms, it says  
there is a general inadequacy  
of information available to  
them on financial and related  
matters.

The report, "Financial facili-  
ties for Small Firms," which  
has been prepared for the  
Bottom Committee of Inquiry,  
says the central agency should  
have two broad functions:

1. The education of managers  
in techniques for evaluating  
their development proposals and  
in such matters as keeping up-  
to-date financial records and  
making cash flow projections.
2. The collection and dis-  
semination of information about  
the available sources of finance  
and the extent of its supply,  
and in particular improving the  
knowledge of accountants and  
solicitors, who advise the small  
businessman.

The central conclusion of the  
economists is that there is no  
single major defect in financial  
facilities for small firms that  
calls for radical action. But  
they add that their evidence  
shows that small firms are at  
a relative disadvantage to large  
firms in a number of significant  
ways that relate to financing.

Some are associated with the  
facts of life of being small and  
would require public subsidies  
of one form or another if they  
were to be removed. For  
example, transaction costs are  
proportionately higher for small  
loans and at the longer end of  
the market very much higher.  
Similarly it is relatively more  
expensive to keep small firms  
informed about the financial  
facilities available to them and  
for small firms themselves to  
inform potential lenders about  
their actual and prospective  
financial performance.

Small firms also suffer as a  
result of the unintended effects  
of public policies adopted for  
reasons which have nothing to  
do with them. The report cites  
the official "ceilings" on lend-  
ing where the overwhelming  
weight of evidence was that the  
ceilings operate differentially  
against small firms and, in addi-  
tion, hold back innovation in  
financial facilities that would  
increase the flow of capital to  
them.

There was also a general con-  
sensus that the present close  
company rules make it hard for  
small firms to retain profits,  
which restricts access to  
finance for growth both from  
internal sources and from ex-  
ternal borrowing generally.

On a broader and less easily  
identifiable level, the report  
says present levels of direct  
taxation are widely believed to  
reduce the supply of private  
non-institutional venture capital  
which is thought to have been  
significant for the growth of  
small firms in the past.

The economists take a critical  
look at the conventions of  
financial institutions. "We have  
been impressed," they say,  
"with the very narrow differ-  
ential customarily charged on  
smaller as against larger loans  
which seems to reflect neither  
higher costs nor greater risks."  
But they feel it would be to the  
advantage of small firms if they  
were given more opportunity of  
paying the appropriate rate for  
a loan rather than being refused  
outright at some pre-determined  
lower rate.

To some extent this inflexi-  
bility of rates of interest is a  
sign of methods of risk assess-  
ment that seem in many cases  
rudimentary and which might,  
with commercial advantage, be  
improved.

The lower limit set by insur-  
ance companies and pension

## Buying returns with optimism

Although London stock mar-  
kets continued to reflect uncer-  
tainty about the current  
monetary crisis most leaders  
closed better following a useful  
demand that developed mostly  
in the afternoon session. By the  
close the FT index was up 2.4  
at 405.1.

This arose partly from opti-  
mism over the EEC meeting in  
Brussels, and the increasing  
number of world trading centres  
reopening after the enforced  
closure.

Apart from the leaders, most  
sections closed mixed with an  
easier bias. Trading remained  
quiet, and many investors pre-  
ferred to await Wall Street's  
performance after Wednesday's  
profit-taking, before committing  
themselves.

Glits reversed their recent  
advance with falls of 1/2 to 1/4  
at first, but buyers returned and  
by the close most stocks had  
rallied to show 1/2 net rises.

Industrial leaders often put  
on 3 to 7p. Although below the  
best, ICI were prominent, 5p  
up at 320p. Most engineering  
and motors lost ground, but  
Thorn "A" were a bright  
feature among electricals, 7p up  
at 403p on the fresh rise in  
colour TV sales.

After a dull start, stores  
picked up to finish better on  
balance. In quietly mixed  
textiles, A. and S. Henry  
soared 14p to 70p, anticipating  
a bid battle following the  
United Drapery Stores offer.

Elsewhere on the bid front,  
Truman improved 3 to 45p  
ahead of an expected statement  
from Watney, 4p better at  
122 1/2p. Lines Brothers, 21p down  
at 4p, were an outstanding weak  
feature on the decision to liq-  
uidate. Gallaher who have with-  
drawn their 25 millions rescue  
plan, closed 4p down at 124.

## Profits leap by Cannon St. Inv.

Pre-tax profit of the fast ex-  
panding Cannon Street Invest-  
ments jumped to £973,000 in  
1970-71, against £214,000 in the  
previous period of 13 months  
and shareholders are to get a  
12 per cent dividend, compared  
with 8 per cent.

Mr M. H. Despard, the chair-  
man, reports that all divisions  
of the group are operating suc-  
cessfully from "its strong finan-  
cial base," and he is confident  
that it is well-placed to achieve  
another record year. Further  
acquisitions are under examina-  
tion or negotiation with a view  
to the extension of the group's  
existing investments in private  
companies.

## UDT subsidiary doubles earnings

Profit of Old Board Securities,  
a subsidiary of the United  
Dominions Trust, took off in  
1970-1. Pre-tax profit, in fact,  
leaped from £540,000 to a record  
£1,374,000.

Commenting on the figures,  
the chairman reports that suc-  
cess has been taken of the many  
opportunities offered to the  
bank during the year and that  
this resulted in a significant  
expansion in lending  
activities both in volume and  
the spread of customers.

He adds that the benefits of  
joint ventures with property  
development companies are not  
reflected in the figures for  
1970-1, "but will accrue to us  
over the next few years."

## Margin squeeze hits Jeyes

The Jeyes group, the manu-  
facturer of disinfectants, is  
having the familiar experience  
of squeezed margins. In the  
first 24 weeks of 1971 it has  
taken a 11 1/2 per cent increase  
from £7,430,000 to £8,268,000 in  
the pre-tax profit.

The interim dividend is being  
raised from 6p per cent to 7p  
per cent.

The directors point out that  
the comparative figures for 1970  
included Associated Aerosols  
(acquired in November, 1970)  
which had sales of £742,000 and  
made a loss of £16,000.

## Carroll payout up three points

P. J. Carroll, the big Irish  
tobacco group, is raising its  
dividend by three points, a  
final of 15 per cent making a  
20 per cent total for 1970-1.  
Group sales increased by 8.8  
per cent to £41.4 millions in the  
past year, and the pre-tax profit  
has moved up by 6.8 per cent to  
£1.87 millions.

The directors report that both  
domestic and export sales hit  
new records last year. In the  
home market, this stemmed  
from an increased share of the  
trade, since total industry sales  
for the twelve months declined  
by two per cent. By June, how-  
ever, industry sales had  
recovered to the levels of the  
same month in 1970.

## VW prices to rise by 3pc

Volkswagenwerk AG is about  
to announce price increases for  
its vehicles averaging a little  
under 3 per cent, industry  
sources said yesterday.

At Wolfsburg, a spokesman  
for West Germany's largest  
motor company declined com-  
ment. It was understood, how-  
ever, that a new price list will  
be published today with the  
higher prices likely to go into  
effect on August 23, when the  
company resumes work follow-  
ing a 20-day summer holiday  
close down.

The new price list is un-  
derstood to apply to the domestic  
market only.

Industry informants said the  
higher Volkswagen prices would  
be based on increased produc-  
tion costs and a number of  
improvements on 1972 Volk-  
swagen models coming out when  
production is resumed after the  
holiday closure.

Ex-factory prices of Volk-  
swagen cars abroad have risen in  
price lately because of the  
Deutschemerk float resulting in  
a de-facto mark revaluation.  
This rules out price increases at  
the factory for Volkswagens, it  
was explained.

## ...But Chrysler stays same

Chrysler Corp. of the US is  
to sell its 1972 cars at 1971  
prices during the 90-day price-  
freeze set by President Nixon,  
following similar moves by  
Ford and General Motors.

Chrysler had said previously  
its 1972 prices would be "in  
the same area" as the 4.5 per  
cent sticker price boost that  
General Motors had announced.

## ley finances lar alarms

ley Products (London)  
will be seeking a quota-  
tion of its shares at the be-  
ginning of next year, has recently  
arranged with a Credit and the Minister  
ice Company for the  
of its burglar alarm  
tions.

ern Credit will provide  
which are repayable over  
year period, to Granley's  
by way of a scheme  
to a mortgage endow-  
policy through Minister  
ice, who will provide life

## for first profit up

or Chemical reports a  
first half profit increase  
interim dividend is  
set at 5p per cent. The  
turns in a pre-tax profit  
£36 for the 25 weeks to

## company news briefs

**ess changes**  
onald Fairfield, has been  
ed a director of Royal  
er. He is deputy chair-  
British Insulated Call-  
bles.

**Final results**  
C. Baker and Co (Wholesalers):  
No div on ord (same). Group net  
loss £11,256 (loss £4,856).  
Baglin Property Trust: Pre-  
tax profit £181,589 (£153,753). Div  
of 7 1/2 per cent already paid (5  
per cent).  
Philip Knuck: 10 per cent  
dividend (15 per cent).  
Pre-tax profit £37,842 (£15,217).  
W. G. Allen and Sons (Tipton):  
9 per cent making 15 per cent  
(same). One-for-ten scrip issue  
proposed. Expected to maintain  
div on increased capital. Pre-  
tax profit £316,295 (£212,980) after  
loss of £28,465 (loss £59,140) on  
engineering and mechanical  
handlings.  
Acorn Securities: 10 per cent  
(9.5 per cent).  
White rate

## Royal Insurance

**RIM DIVIDEND**  
directors have declared an interim dividend of 5.5p  
interim 5p) per 25p stock unit, less income tax, to be  
on 19th November 1971. The Register of Stockholders  
be closed from 20th October to 27th October inclusive.

## Half Year Results

	6 mths. to 30.6.71	6 mths. to 30.6.70	Year 1970
<b>REAL INSURANCE:</b>			
sums written	229.2	200.4	405.4
<b>REWRITING RESULT:</b>			
U.S.A.	-1.8	-3.0	-4.5
elsewhere	5.8	2.6	3.2
total	4.0	-0.4	-1.3
term insurance profits	0.6	0.6	1.3
investment income	15.9	14.4	30.4
total profit before tax	20.5	14.6	30.3
he operating ratios for U.S.A. are:			
s as percentage of earned	71.5	71.3	70.7
uses as percentage of	28.7	29.8	30.4
ritten premiums	100.2	101.1	101.1
rating ratio			

sed on rates of exchange ruling at 30th June 1971.

**REWRITING RESULT**  
the first half of 1971 there was an improvement of  
million over the corresponding period of 1970. Apart  
Australia, where the result was slightly worse, the  
ience was better in all areas.

## TERM INSURANCE

	6 mths. to 30.6.71	6 mths. to 30.6.70	Year 1970
sums assured	326.3	234.5	507.5
annuities per annum	4.1	3.0	6.3
Life & Annuity premiums	3.1	2.5	5.3
periodical	10.4	3.3	6.6
single			
total	13.5	5.8	11.9

August, 1971.

## IMPORTANT NOTICE

# TRUMAN SHAREHOLDERS

Accept the GRAND METROPOLITAN offer today  
and follow the advice of your Chairman, your Board  
and your Company's Financial Advisers.

If our offer is declared unconditional on 23rd August, 1971 you  
will receive not only the value of our increased offer but also 15p of  
additional consideration making a total of about 453p for  
each of your shares.

Send in your acceptance at once because Grand Metropolitan's  
increased offer will not necessarily go ahead on this basis unless  
sufficient acceptances are received by 23rd August, 1971.

## GRAND METROPOLITAN IS A SOUNDER AND MORE DYNAMIC INVESTMENT

An investment in Ordinary Shares of Grand Metropolitan has multiplied  
nearly five times since October 1964 during which time an investment  
in Ordinary Shares of Watney Mann has little more than held its value.

Grand Metropolitan is determined to expand Truman  
and to avoid redundancies.

Accept the Grand Metropolitan offer and entrust your capital to management  
which has already demonstrated its ability.

Ignore the Watney Mann offer and any letter you  
may receive from the dissenting Truman directors.  
Nothing they can say alters the basic fact—  
GRAND METROPOLITAN IS THE BETTER OFFER.

Grand Metropolitan's offer closes on 23rd August, 1971.

This advertisement is addressed to Ordinary Shareholders of Truman Hanbury Buxton & Co. Limited and is issued by S. G. Warburg & Co. Limited. A duly authorised Committee of the Board of Grand Metropolitan Hotels Limited has considered all statements of fact and opinion contained herein and accepts individually and collectively responsibility therefor.



## Invisible record for UK shipping

United Kingdom owned and registered ships set a new record in invisible earnings last year, the Chamber of Shipping of the UK said yesterday.

They contributed an estimated £380 millions net to the balance of payments—£380 millions more than the previous best in 1969. The net contribution of UK ships has more than doubled since 1966, when it stood at £183 millions.

Shippers to the Far East were warned yesterday to expect a big increase in freight charges in January.

The Far Eastern Freight Conference and its allied conferences said that the increase in general freight rates, would be "substantially higher" than the 10 per cent imposed last February. The shipping lines in the conference were unable to absorb spiralling costs indefinitely.

## Peak colour TV output

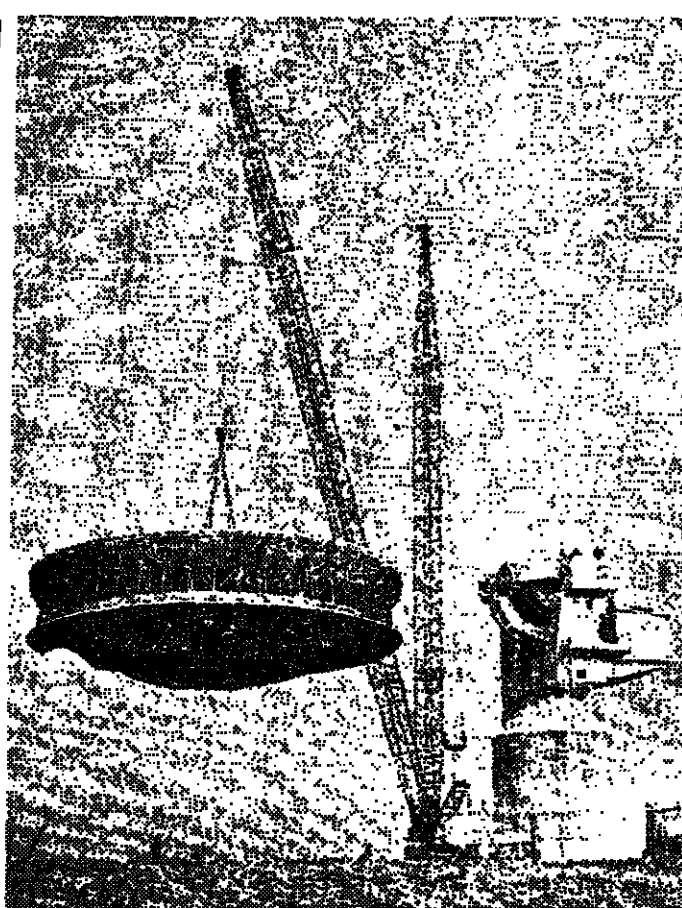
Makers delivered a record 69,000 colour television sets during July—the month in which the mini-Budget swept away HP restrictions.

This was the highest monthly total yet, and compared with 47,000 in June, the British Radio Equipment Manufacturers' Association said yesterday.

Black and white set deliveries jumped from 90,000 in June to 110,000 last month.

## Tom Martin

After Wednesday's announcement of the interim results of Tom Martin, the company's shares fell 11p to 75p and not 65p as we said.



## Japan to ask for exemption

The Japanese steel industry will soon ask the United States to exempt imports of Japanese steel from the new US 10 per cent import surcharge, Shigeo Nagano, chairman of Nippon Steel Corp., said.

He said the voluntary steel import agreement concluded between the US State Department, the Japanese steel industry and European Communities steel producers should be treated as a government-level agreement.

President Nixon said imports covered by such agreements would be exempt from the surtax.

Stabilised only by seven guy lines a Guy Derrick crane makes a 75-ton lift to place a 97ft. diameter steerable communications antennae on top of its 70ft. tower near Bude, Cornwall

## Fairey in takeover

The Fairey engineering group is buying out two offshoots of Avimo, the London-based concern currently being taken over by United Scientific Holdings, for more than £200,000.

The deal, which leaves Avimo free to concentrate on production of optical and electronic instruments, sees the sale of Mayflower Automotive Products and Avimo Telecommunications.

## AB Engineering maintains profitable trade

Associated British Engineering, the Glasgow-based marine specialist, which moved into the black in 1970-1 with a trading profit of £17,000, against a loss of £49,000 in the previous year, is still on the upgrade.

At the annual meeting yesterday, Mr Robin Keir Watson, the chairman, reported that the group had been trading at a profit in the new financial year and that the order book (now £2.7 millions) had continued to grow. He added that this meant the company had a sound basis of trading over the two years ahead.

British Polar Engines, the largest of the group's subsidiaries, is now not only providing engines for ships, but is selling units to the GPO. It is currently negotiating with a national authority on a possible bulk purchase of its stand-by generating units.

The shares of both classes of capital remain out of the dividend list, but Mr Keir Watson said yesterday that the position of the preference shareholders would be considered in the light of the first six months' trading in the current year.

## Unigate expects earnings rise

Sir James Barker, the chairman of Unigate, the milk and dairy products group, looks for higher profits this year, but following the CBI's initiative "and in the national interest," the board will do its best to hold back price increases.

"Thus to a very real extent," Sir James says, "the results will depend on whether wage and cost inflation can be contained."

In the view of the board the opportunities for British cheese and dairy produce in the company's own markets and on the

## Barclays DCO to change name

Full details of the scheme of arrangement under which Barclays Bank will acquire 43.5 per cent of the ordinary stock of Barclays Bank DCO not already owned was sent yesterday. It is now proposed to change the name of DCO to Barclays Bank International.

## A little more from C. Dewandre

Clayton Dewandre Holdings, the vehicle equipment manufacturer, is raising its interim dividend from 8 per cent to 8½ per cent. Profit increased from £901,275 to £932,787 in the six months to June 30 before charging £358,000 (£358,000) for tax.

The directors report that the order books remain satisfactory and that the level of sales continues to be above that of the comparable period of 1970.

## Howden Group set for growth

In his first review since becoming chairman of the Howden Group, Mr David Nicholson says the fundamental changes that have taken place in the past year mean the company is well placed to move ahead again. In his view the present high level of orders should provide satisfactory margins. With the benefits of the recent reorganisation beginning to show, Mr Nicholson expects a further improvement in the current year.

## CLOSING PRICES

Account: August 20  
Settlement: September 1

### LONDON

#### BRITISH FUNDS

Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00

#### CORPS & BONDS

Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00

### FOREIGN

Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00

### DOMINION & COLONIAL

Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00

### AMERICAN & CANADIAN

Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00

### BANKS & HP

Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00

### ELECTRICAL & RADIO

Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00

### BIRMINGHAM

Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00

### ENGINEERING & SHIPBUILDING

Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00

### BUILDING & PAINTS

Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00

### CATERING, FOOD & TOBACCO

Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00

### CHEMICALS & PLASTICS

Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00

### CINEMAS, THEATRES & TV

Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00

### PROPERTY & TRUSTS

Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00

### RUBBER & TEA

Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00

### SHIPPING

Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00

### COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL

Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00

### MOTORS, AIRCRAFT & COMPONENTS

Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00

### NEWSPAPERS & PAPER

Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00

### STORES

Avon	100.00	Avon	100.00
------	--------	------	--------







# CAREERS FOR ACCOUNTANTS

## How to join the brain drain

by PETER MYTTON-DAVIES

At a time when Britain is subject to criticism on all sorts of counts from foreigners, it is refreshing to learn that accountants with United Kingdom qualifications are still wanted overseas. Commonwealth and foreign countries frequently ask British professional accountancy bodies for UK trained and qualified accountants.

Some of these requests express a preference for their own nationals, trained and qualified in Britain. This is because such people will know conditions back in their own countries and will be readily accepted there. In some cases such nationals will have worked in Britain after gaining their qualifications here and during their training. At least one specialised professional body in Britain arranges for accountants overseas to be examined in their own countries if they have undergone British-based training and wish to sit for UK examinations.

There is also a demand for accountants of British birth with appropriate training, qualifications, and experience for positions overseas. Thus it might seem that overseas service offers a good opportunity for the recently qualified accountant with some general experience over here. But, frankly, this is a difficult problem, especially as far as financial accountants are concerned.

While certain overseas countries want accountants qualified in the United Kingdom, Britain is less enthusiastic about having them back if,

after a few years elsewhere, they want to return. The financial accountant returning from a Commonwealth or foreign country is often thought to be out of touch with conditions here. This may seem hard but, for financial accountants, it is a fact. Nor can the organisation seeking an accountant be blamed, for it may be true. The financial accountant's work is largely tied to the Statute book; tax and company law may have changed while the accountant working overseas has been away.

There are two exceptions to this general rule. International companies may move their accountants around from country to country and may have no particular objection to bringing a man or woman back to Britain after some years elsewhere. Indeed the resultant width of experience gained overseas may fit the accountant for a senior position in Britain.

### Welcomed home

The second exception is that cost accountants are, generally, at a less serious disadvantage when they want to return to this country after a spell abroad. Whereas the financial accountant is regarded as being out of touch, the cost accountant may well be welcomed home. His work is not, to any material degree, tied to the Statute book and changes in company and tax law do not usually put him behind.

In some, but not in all, overseas

countries accountants holding British qualifications are admitted to the professional bodies of those countries without very much in the way of further examination. Others demand that newcomers sit for and pass the examinations of the appropriate bodies. This may seem hard although, in the case of countries in which the language of commerce and business is not English, the professional bodies concerned naturally want to be satisfied about the newcomer's language ability.

The position varies, for financial accountants, from country to country. Canada, for example, has the professional organisation on a provincial basis. With the exceptions of Prince Edward Island and Quebec most of the Canadian provincial institutes grant membership by affiliation to those with British qualifications.

On becoming resident in Australia the newcomer with British qualifications can usually be granted membership of the institute of the appropriate Australian state. Here the profession is organised on a state-by-state basis, although a co-ordinating body looks after the interests of the whole of Australia.

While "the brain drain" now gets less publicity than formerly, there is still a demand for British qualified accountants in America. The Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales can provide its members with useful information about conditions in the USA as well as in other countries.

## Life as a native

by DESMOND GOCH

ACCOUNTANTS began to organise themselves into professional societies towards the end of the nineteenth century at a time when their main contribution to the work of the business community consisted of supervising bankruptcies and liquidations, and at successive Companies Acts strengthened the legislation dealing with shareholder protection. Their responsibilities were extended to include the annual audit of company accounts which had now become a statutory requirement.

However, the profession did not begin its big leap forward until the vast industrial expansion which followed two world wars had led many members to leave their traditional work to join the large industrial and commercial companies which had come into existence as a consequence of mergers and the growth of economic activity.

With the profession's early development deeply influenced by the function the training of new entrants was for many years entrusted almost entirely to its practising members through an archaic system of articled clerkships—a system which in the eyes of many practitioners had the virtue of providing a self-replenishing pool of clerical labour to perform the laborious task of ticking ledgers and adding up cash books as part of the procedure of learning the trade.

Although this method was adequate to meet the requirements of the professional offices, the growing demand from industry for accountants who could install and operate sophisticated financial management and budgetary control systems started a "brain drain" as many of the best men left to take advantage of the opportunity to do this more interesting and financially more rewarding work.

The practitioners' offices continued for some years to meet industry's accounting manpower needs but it

came to be recognised that the essentially historical approach which an articled clerk was not wholly appropriate when the demand was for men who could participate in forward planning and forecasting rather than concern themselves with looking back to what had happened last year.

Along among the major professional bodies, the Association of Certified Accountants has always accepted that potential accountants could receive an equally thorough training in the accounts departments of suitable industrial or commercial firms, and its examination and practical experience requirements for membership were so framed to give its students the option of taking this alternative route to full qualification. They therefore enjoy an advantage over other accountancy students because they can commence their studies with the knowledge that they will not have to commit themselves to a particular type of accountancy work until they have had an opportunity of gaining a deeper insight into the various aspects of the profession's work.

### Recognition

If a student of the Association decides on a career in a practising office he is assured that on qualifying as a certified accountant he will belong to a professional body that enjoys parity of statutory recognition with the other institutes that are approved by the Department of Trade and Industry for the purpose of conducting audits under the Companies Acts and similar legislation. Provided he has completed the requisite period of practical experience in a practising office, and has been granted a practising certificate by the Association, he can enjoy the full benefits of this recognition.

Should he elect to make his career in industry or commerce, the broad nature of the Association's examinations ensures that he will be fully equipped to deal with the kind of problems that he will be expected to tackle in that field. As a student under training with an industrial company he is likely to earn a better salary than many of his counterparts in professional offices, and there are often good opportunities for him to study under day-release or sandwich course arrangements. A large proportion of all the entrants into the profession sooner or later gravitate towards industry or commerce, and for those who make up their mind at an early stage there is a lot of sense in starting as soon as possible to climb the career ladder of their choice.

The profession has long since forgotten any prejudices it might once have had against women accountants, and the Association is the way when it elected its first woman member in 1906. At the present time it is the only body to have a woman on its Council and it also has a lively offshoot society of women members.

Because of its long-standing enlightened attitude towards methods of training for a career in the profession, membership of the Association has become increasingly attractive to young men and women who can meet its educational requirements, and many university graduates and grammar school leavers are taking advantage of the reductions in the period of practical training which are granted if they have appropriate degrees and/or A levels. Those who have set their sights on a top-level post in industrial management can take comfort in the fact that a sound theoretical and practical training in accountancy such as the Association of Certified Accountants offer is still regarded as one of the best background qualifications that is available to them.



### WORLD WIDE OVERSEAS APPOINTMENTS

Qualified accountants interested to explore the opportunities presented by currently highly remunerative and attractive commercial vacancies in all parts of the world, of which the following are typical, and which offer free accommodation and liberal benefits in addition to salary, are invited to write or telephone to Charles McNeil on 01-283 5703 or Bernard Taylor on 01-283 6619 for further information or to arrange a confidential discussion.

\$10,000	COSTS & CONTROL SPECIALIST—SHIPPING	TEHRAN
\$25,000	CONSULTANT—OIL INDUSTRY	ALGERIA
\$5,500	CHIEF ACCOUNTANT—TELECOMMUNICATIONS GROUP	SOUTH AFRICA
\$4,200	COST ACCOUNTANT—TELECOMMUNICATIONS GROUP	SOUTH AFRICA
\$5,000	SECRETARY/CHIEF ACCOUNTANT—CONSTRUCTION GROUP	SOUTH AFRICA
\$6,000	CHIEF ACCOUNTANT—CONSTRUCTION GROUP	AUSTRALIA
\$5,500	FINANCIAL CONTROLLER—MINING ORGANISATION	ZAMBIA
\$6,000	MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTANT—ELECTRONICS	BRUSSELS
\$4,500	CHIEF ACCOUNTANT—TEXTILE COMPANY	NIGERIA
\$4,000	INTERNATIONAL AUDITORS—MULTI-NATIONAL CORPORATION	EUROPE
\$4,500	REGIONAL CONTROLLER—OIL INDUSTRY	MIDDLE EAST
\$4,000	MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTANT—MOTOR TRADE	KENYA
\$4,000	COMPANY SECRETARY/ACCOUNTANT—FINANCE COMPANY	SIERRA LEONE
\$5,000	FINANCIAL CONTROLLER—RUBBER PLANTATIONS	MALAYA

Applications in strict confidence: Mervyn Hughes Associates Limited, Trent House, 59 St. Mary Axe, London E.C.3. Telephone: 01-283 0037.



### PA ADVERTISING

#### Accounting and Administration

Young Men up to £2,500

A large service organisation operating in South Lancashire, Cheshire and North Wales and centred upon Chester is making several new appointments to its accounting and administrative staff. Some posts will relate to financial or management accounting and others to office administration, but all will provide wide experience of the organisation's computerised systems and knowledge of more than one sector of large scale administration. There is a policy of promotion from within and excellent prospects of advancement. There are two posts for which applicants must be qualified accountants, preferably with a university degree. In addition there are eight posts which will suit either qualified accountants, or graduates preferably trained in business administration and with sound office management experience. Salaries will be negotiated in the range £1,800 to £2,500 and conditions of service are excellent.

For one or two of the posts, consideration would be given to applications from graduates with particularly good academic qualifications but with no previous business experience. In these cases the starting salary would be lower than the minimum of the range.

REPLIES will be forwarded direct, unopened and in confidence to the client unless addressed to our Security Manager (listing companies to which they may not be sent). They should include comprehensive curriculum vitae, and be accompanied by correspondence with PA and quote the reference on the envelope.

PA Advertising Limited, St. James's House, Charlotte Street, Manchester M1 4DZ. Tel.: 061-237 4531.

### Read for an ACCOUNTANCY QUALIFICATION AT HOME

With an Accountancy qualification you can double your earning power. With the aid of Expert Postal Tuition provided by the Metropolitan College you can secure one of these valuable qualifications: A.C.A., A.C.W.A., A.C.C.A., A.A.I.A., A.Comm.A., A.C.I.A. or A.I.A.C. Write for a free copy of Accountancy prospectus, stating interest, to: Principal, B. Mendes, B.Sc., Econ. P.C.A., Dept. A25, Metropolitan College, St. Albans.

Metropolitan College St. Albans

## Accountant

c. £3,000 p.a.

Our clients, a major international oil company with expanding U.K. operations, seek a qualified Accountant to fill a vacancy at the Group Head level.

Candidates should have a minimum of seven years' experience in industry or commerce, including some supervisory experience. While not essential, previous oil industry experience would be an advantage.

There are excellent career advancement prospects, and the Company's comprehensive employment conditions include a good contributory pension plan.

Please write with brief details to Position No. 384 2915, Austin Knight Limited, London, W1A 1DS.

Applications are forwarded to the client concerned, therefore companies in which you are not interested should be listed in a covering letter to the Position Number Supervisor.



### COST ACCOUNTANT (ACWA) Manchester to £3,000

A medium sized manufacturing group of companies marketing a well known branded textile product and its accessories, and which has engineering diversification, is seeking a competent Cost Accountant aged 30-40. He will be responsible for the group activities in his particular field of operation which will include standard costs and budgetary control, the production of regular operating statements and the development of control systems. There are good prospects for the right man.

Fringe benefits include contributory pension and life assurance. Ref: 2038/G. Apply to H. W. J. Clayton, F.C.I.S., F.I.W.S.P., Read Executive, 15 Piccadilly, Manchester, M1 1LT. Robophone: 061-832 6633.

Many of our clients employ qualified accountants for short-term assignments. Contact the nearest office for further information. Write or telephone the automatic answering service for an application form. Quote Ref. A.B. to be kept informed of other positions for qualified accountants.

### REED EXECUTIVE

LONDON • BIRMINGHAM • MANCHESTER • LEEDS

### COMPANY ACCOUNTANT

A recently qualified financial accountant, with a good understanding of costing principles, is required to manage the day to day accounting function of a small dynamic Engineering Company employing modern financial and management techniques.

Successful candidate must be capable of controlling accounting staff, and will be responsible to the Financial Controller for the provision of necessary financial information.

The post offers an excellent opportunity to gain management experience. Excellent salary envisaged and pension scheme is in operation.

Please apply for an application form from: R. Mitchell, Personnel Manager, Leslie Hartridge Ltd, Buckingham Tel. Buckingham 3661

### BLACKPOOL AND FYLDE HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

#### DEPUTY TREASURER

Scale 12 (under review) £2,223-£2,766

Due to promotion of present holder a qualified accountant for financial is required with wide experience of hospital or public service finance, including computer applications and modern management accounting techniques. Extensive capital developments are in progress.

Application form and job description from Group Secretary, Group Offices, Victoria Hospital, Blackpool; returnable by the closing date, the 1st September, 1971.

### GOVERNMENT OF NORTHERN IRELAND

### INDUSTRIAL ACCOUNTANCY

#### CHARTERED OR CERTIFIED ACCOUNTANTS

are invited to apply for permanent and pensionable posts in the Ministry of Commerce.

Duties will be mainly connected with applications to the Ministry for Grants and Loans.

The posts are:

#### INDUSTRIAL ACCOUNTANT

£3,256-£3,873 (The recent Civil Service pay increase has still to be applied to this scale.) AGE under 45.

EXPERIENCE in examining the affairs of companies and in financial reporting is essential. Experience in company liquidation would be a decided advantage.

#### ASSISTANT INDUSTRIAL ACCOUNTANTS

£1,952-£3,099 (The recent Civil Service pay increase has still to be applied to this scale.) AGE 26-35.

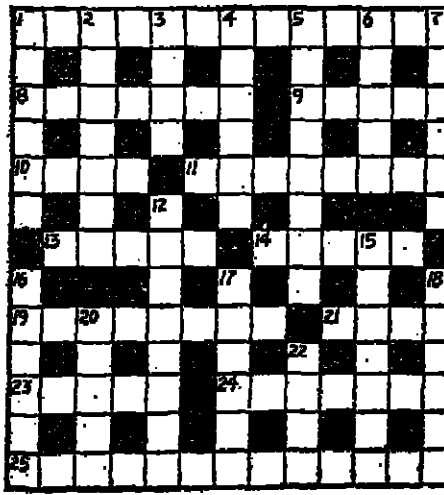
EXPERIENCE in examining the affairs of companies and in financial reporting is necessary.

Application forms, available from the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Clarendon House, Adelaide Street, Belfast BT2 8ND (Tel.: 27963, Ext. 26), should be returned by 31st August, 1971.

Please quote SB139/71/42.

### QUICK CROSSWORD No. 485

- ACROSS
1. Deigning (13)
  3. Water or air movement (7)
  5. Recurring series of changes (6)
  7. Musical instrument (4)
  9. Risks (5)
  11. Savoury meat (5)
  13. Compound of "Rigoletto" (5)
  15. Incarcerate (8)
  17. Island (4)
  19. Franz, Hungarian composer (5)
  21. Shoes with curious tongues? (7)
- DOWN
2. Shameful (13)
  4. Bird (6)
  6. Emotionally upset (7)
  8. Capital features (4)
  10. Maker of knives (6)
  12. Strikes an attitude (5)
  14. Fine points (8)
  16. Bring upon oneself (5)
  18. Lubricate (6)
  20. Exhaustive (8)
  22. Upset (7)
  24. Ransacked (6)
  26. Ban (6)
  28. Loch Ness monster (6)
  30. Strikes an attitude (5)
  32. Dash off (4)



Solution No. 484

Across: 5. Leviticus; 8. Bode; 9. Littered; 11. Expert; 13. Hard Up; 15. Thrash; 19. Adieu; 21. Uses; 23. Amsterdam; Down: 1. Deserted; 2. Mistle; 3. Virgin; 4. Ransacked; 6. Leicester; 12. Portugal; 14. Prints; 16. Theory; 17. Emma.

### ACCOUNTANTS

Accountancy Personnel Consultants are THE people to contact if you are an Accountant looking for advice on your career or are seeking a new permanent or temporary job. We can give you prompt and expert service whether you are a trainee, a partly qualified man, or a senior qualified accountant. We have many posts in locations throughout the U.K. on our registers now in our offices in Manchester, London and Birmingham.

### ACCOUNTANCY PERSONNEL LIMITED

49 KING STREET, MANCHESTER 2  
061-234 9733  
51 CANAL ST., LONDON E.C.1  
01-236 4657  
14 TEMPLE ST., BIRMINGHAM 2  
021-643 6201

## FINANCIAL CONTROLLER

Successful international industrial company with headquarters in the Manchester area requires a fully qualified Accountant, aged 28-40, with practical industrial and managerial experience. He will report to the General Manager Designate for the total accounting function of the Company's standard costing management control system. Group financial accounting, debtor control, production of forecasts and budgets and will cover the effective control of an accounts team of 40. Knowledge of computer applications an advantage. Emphasis will be on management control information and its interpretation.

Initial salary negotiable but is unlikely to be below £23,500, with contributory pension, free life insurance and assistance with removal expenses as necessary. Apply for application form to: THE GUARDIAN, 164 Deansgate, Manchester M60 2RR

### BRITISH HOME STORES ACCOUNTANT

A newly qualified or partially qualified accountant, with a good knowledge of the retail trade, is required for the head office of this expanding chain store organisation. The main duties will include management of a c/c u/s's annual accounts, and the supervision and control of the accounts department. The position offers an excellent career opportunity with a well established company. Life insurance, pension, and other fringe benefits. Applications, giving details of age, qualifications and experience, should be addressed in confidence to: Personnel Department, British Home Stores Ltd., Executive Office, 125-127 Marylebone Road, London, N.W.1.

### Looking for an Accountant?

Hunter & Associates are a small general recruitment agency offering a really high standard of service to both employers and job seekers. If you want an accountant, or a qualified or partially qualified person, please get in touch with us. We will be delighted to help you.

HUNTER & ASSOCIATES  
52 Bedford Street, Strand, W.C.2

### CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Telephone: 01-837 7011  
061-832 9191

### COURTAULDS GROUP

#### ACCOUNTANT Lancashire

to head the financial and cost account activities of a new and expanding manufacturing unit at Oldham.

Candidates with industrial or commerce experience should preferably be qualified ACWA aged 25 to 30, but persons in last stages of qualification will be considered. The man appointed will be expected to play an increasingly important role in the management team. Assistant with removal expenses given where appropriate.

Applicants should write, quoting reference number E.1/C, giving details of experience and full personal particulars, to: Director of Personnel, Courtaulds Limited, P.O. Box 16, Foleshill Road, Coventry CV6 5AE.

### FOR SALE

#### HOTELS, BOARDING HOUSES

### Frank J. Raybould

WESTCOUNTRY HOTEL SPECIALIST AGENT

66 BABBACOMBE ROAD, BABBACOMBE

Phone: Torquay 39375/6/7.

"THE BEST IN THE WEST," a fantastic "PUB" taking around £3,500 p.w. at £120,000 Freehold complete. Ref: 2428

One of the country's finest and most fashionable HOLIDAY CENTRES at £350,000 Freehold complete. Ref: 2449

FLORIST'S BUSINESS for sale as a unit, centre with the benefit of 15 months' turnover. Excellent premises, 25 staff, 100% turnover. £15,000. Ref: 2450

100% MORTGAGES up to £15,000 on new, 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2010, 2020, 2030, 2040, 2050, 2060, 2070, 2080, 2090, 2100, 2110, 2120, 2130, 2140, 2150, 2160, 2170, 2180, 2190, 2200, 2210, 2220, 2230, 2240, 2250, 2260, 2270, 2280, 2290, 2300, 2310, 2320, 2330, 2340, 2350, 2360, 2370, 2380, 2390, 2400, 2410, 2420, 2430, 2440, 2450, 2460, 2470, 2480, 2490, 2500, 2510, 2520, 2530, 2540, 2550, 2560, 2570, 2580, 2590, 2600, 2610, 2620, 2630, 2640, 2650, 2660, 2670, 2680, 2690, 2700, 2710, 2720, 2730, 2740, 2750, 2760, 2770, 2780, 2790, 2800, 2810, 2820, 2830, 2840, 2850, 2860, 2870, 2880, 2890, 2900, 2910, 2920, 2930, 2940, 2950, 2960, 2970, 2980, 2990, 3000, 3010, 3020, 3030, 3040, 3050, 3060, 3070, 3080, 3090, 3100, 3110, 3120, 3130, 3140, 3150, 3160, 3170, 3180, 3190, 3200, 3210, 3220, 3230, 3240, 3250, 3260, 3270, 3280, 3290, 3300, 3310, 3320, 3330, 3340, 3350, 3360, 3370, 3380, 3390, 3400, 3410, 3420, 3430, 3440, 3450, 3460, 3470, 3480, 3490, 3500, 3510, 3520, 3530, 3540, 3550, 3560, 3570, 3580, 3590, 3600, 3610, 3620, 3630, 3640, 3650, 3660, 3670, 3680, 3690, 3700, 3710, 3720, 3730, 3740, 3750, 3760, 3770, 3780, 3790, 3800, 3810, 3820, 3830, 3840, 3850, 3860, 3870, 3880, 3890, 3900, 3910, 3920, 3930, 3940, 3950, 3960, 3970, 3980, 3990, 4000, 4010, 4020, 4030, 4040, 4050, 4060, 4070, 4080, 4090, 4100, 4110, 4120, 4130, 4140, 4150, 4160, 4170, 4180, 4190, 4200, 4210, 4220, 4230, 4240, 4250, 4260, 4270, 4280, 4290, 4300, 4310, 4320, 4330, 4340, 4350, 4360, 4370, 4380, 4390, 4400, 4410, 4420, 4430, 4440, 4450, 4460, 4470, 4480, 4490, 4500, 4510, 4520, 4530, 4540, 4550, 4560, 4570, 4580, 4590, 4600, 4610, 4620, 4630, 4640, 4650, 4660, 4670, 4680, 4690, 4700, 4710, 4720, 4730, 4740, 4750, 4760, 4770, 4780, 4790, 4800, 4810, 4820, 4830, 4840, 4850, 4860, 4870, 4880, 4890, 4900, 4910, 4920, 4930, 4940, 4950, 4960, 4970, 4980, 4990, 5000, 5010, 5020, 5030, 5040, 5050, 5060, 5070, 5080, 5090, 5100, 5110, 5120, 5130, 5140, 5150, 5160, 5170, 5180, 5190, 5200, 5210, 5220, 5230, 5240, 5250, 5260, 5270, 5280, 5290, 5300, 5310, 5320, 5330, 5340, 5350, 5360, 5370, 5380, 5390, 5400, 5410, 5420, 5430, 5440, 5450, 5460, 5470, 5480, 5490, 5500, 5510, 5520, 5530, 5540, 5550, 5560, 5570, 5580, 5590, 5600, 5610, 5620, 5630, 5640, 5650, 5660, 5670, 5680, 5690, 5700, 5710, 5720, 5730, 5740, 5750, 5760, 5770, 5780, 5790, 5800, 5810, 5820, 5830, 5840, 5850, 5860, 5870, 5880, 5890, 5900, 5910, 5920, 5930, 5940, 5950, 5960, 5970, 5980, 5990, 6000, 6010, 6020, 6030, 6040, 6050, 6060, 6070, 6080, 6090, 6100, 6110, 6120, 6130, 6140, 6150, 6160, 6170, 6180, 6190, 6200, 6210, 6220, 6230, 6240, 6250, 6260, 6270, 6280, 6290, 6300, 6310, 6320, 6330, 6340, 6350, 6360, 6370, 6380, 6390, 6400, 6410, 6420, 6430, 6440, 6450, 6460, 6470, 6480, 6490, 6500, 6510, 6520, 6530, 6540, 6550, 6560, 6570, 6580, 6590, 6600, 6610



# SPORTS GUARDIAN

## Punishment too heavy for the crimes

Football's moral re-arming has brought about the biggest crisis in the English professional game since the players threatened to strike in 1960 unless the maximum wage limit was removed. In 18 hours, 180 minutes of playing time, 61 players have been booked and three sent off in the League and League Cup games. Teams and managers are in a state of angry bewilderment over the new code of conduct which has been brought about at the instigation of the FA and Football League and arbitrarily introduced following last week's series of referees' meetings.

It is ironic that George Best, the highest paid player in Britain and the ultimate prize of the victory won by Manchester United, should be among the first to suffer from the new code. In his first game, he was booked for a "careless" tackle and a "careless" foul. In his second game, he was booked for a "careless" tackle and a "careless" foul. In his third game, he was booked for a "careless" tackle and a "careless" foul.

It is ironic that George Best, the highest paid player in Britain and the ultimate prize of the victory won by Manchester United, should be among the first to suffer from the new code. In his first game, he was booked for a "careless" tackle and a "careless" foul. In his second game, he was booked for a "careless" tackle and a "careless" foul. In his third game, he was booked for a "careless" tackle and a "careless" foul.

**DAVID LACEY looks at the moral straightjacket Soccer is making for itself and the threats that are posed**

Football's first examinations are often told that to get the best out of the referees, it is the referees who are not noticed. At the moment, the referees are in danger of becoming victims of the "careless" tackle and the "careless" foul. In his first game, he was booked for a "careless" tackle and a "careless" foul. In his second game, he was booked for a "careless" tackle and a "careless" foul. In his third game, he was booked for a "careless" tackle and a "careless" foul.

It is ironic that George Best, the highest paid player in Britain and the ultimate prize of the victory won by Manchester United, should be among the first to suffer from the new code. In his first game, he was booked for a "careless" tackle and a "careless" foul. In his second game, he was booked for a "careless" tackle and a "careless" foul. In his third game, he was booked for a "careless" tackle and a "careless" foul.

ing places for gangs of young thugs. The average footballer is a young man, a few years older than the average footballer. In his first game, he was booked for a "careless" tackle and a "careless" foul. In his second game, he was booked for a "careless" tackle and a "careless" foul. In his third game, he was booked for a "careless" tackle and a "careless" foul.

ing places for gangs of young thugs. The average footballer is a young man, a few years older than the average footballer. In his first game, he was booked for a "careless" tackle and a "careless" foul. In his second game, he was booked for a "careless" tackle and a "careless" foul. In his third game, he was booked for a "careless" tackle and a "careless" foul.

**Best, too late, has nothing to say**

Manchester United were silent yesterday on Wednesday night's sending off of George Best at Stamford Bridge by Norman Birtles. When the team arrived back in Manchester, Best, who is already playing under a six-week suspended sentence, said: "The club have told me I cannot say anything on the matter."

## 'Time to outlaw the cheats of football'

**THE referees who are having coals heaped upon their heads after this week's wave of cautions will find a strong supporter for their actions in Allen Wade, the director of coaching for the Football Association.**

Wade believes that football faces anarchy and a complete breakdown if present trends are allowed to continue. Skill and style, he says, are being encouraged and the player who persists with intimidating tactics should be put out of the game.

He speaks of the presumption of the referees, who, when they have introduced the new code of conduct, have been put in the position of magistrates who, at times, have no option in the matter of taking away motorists' driving licences. The referees, he says, are not to be blamed for the present situation. They have been put in the position of magistrates who, at times, have no option in the matter of taking away motorists' driving licences.

There were then two extremes of training. Old trainers believed that a player should be a "careless" tackle and a "careless" foul. In his first game, he was booked for a "careless" tackle and a "careless" foul. In his second game, he was booked for a "careless" tackle and a "careless" foul. In his third game, he was booked for a "careless" tackle and a "careless" foul.

**State of flux**

It was a time when clubs were dabbling in Europe, and Wolverhampton Wanderers had some success at home but not much away. In his first game, he was booked for a "careless" tackle and a "careless" foul. In his second game, he was booked for a "careless" tackle and a "careless" foul. In his third game, he was booked for a "careless" tackle and a "careless" foul.

In Wade's opinion three clubs exerted enormous influence on English football. One was the "careless" tackle and a "careless" foul. In his first game, he was booked for a "careless" tackle and a "careless" foul. In his second game, he was booked for a "careless" tackle and a "careless" foul. In his third game, he was booked for a "careless" tackle and a "careless" foul.

**Allen Wade, the FA's director of coaching tells ALBERT BARMAN of his remedy for Soccer's ills**

the imagination of first-class football in England. Wade says: "I suppose most people would find this situation greatly satisfactory. Lots of club success, a successful national team and perhaps one might say why evil at that?" But what worries him is the pressure of success being made evident and the influence of attitudes of calculated professionalism thought.

Three years ago, he says, there was a crystallisation. A high degree of work rate was demanded. Players were required to hustle. That was all right in itself. But situations began to develop where there was over-emphasis on the physical side of the game.

Because of the speed of communication and the availability through television of high-class performances from all over the world, the basic philosophy of football has become greater. Wade says: "I am showing you now."

**Quickly spread**

Because of the speed of communication and the availability through television of high-class performances from all over the world, the basic philosophy of football has become greater. Wade says: "I am showing you now."

Wade also refers to the cheating which he says goes on under the guise of "gamesmanship" or "professional fouls." Those are the players who, by personal inclination or by direction, are involved in intimidation of any form have got to be removed from football. The problem is as simple as this.

Wade says: "I suppose most people would find this situation greatly satisfactory. Lots of club success, a successful national team and perhaps one might say why evil at that?" But what worries him is the pressure of success being made evident and the influence of attitudes of calculated professionalism thought.

Three years ago, he says, there was a crystallisation. A high degree of work rate was demanded. Players were required to hustle. That was all right in itself. But situations began to develop where there was over-emphasis on the physical side of the game.

Because of the speed of communication and the availability through television of high-class performances from all over the world, the basic philosophy of football has become greater. Wade says: "I am showing you now."

**Quickly spread**

Because of the speed of communication and the availability through television of high-class performances from all over the world, the basic philosophy of football has become greater. Wade says: "I am showing you now."

Wade also refers to the cheating which he says goes on under the guise of "gamesmanship" or "professional fouls." Those are the players who, by personal inclination or by direction, are involved in intimidation of any form have got to be removed from football. The problem is as simple as this.



Allen Wade

ately putting up ones hands to catch the ball, to refuse to go back ten yards for a free kick, or to kick a player deliberately, is cheating.

But the main problem is to protect the skilled player. When this is done, and the intimidation removed from football, then the game can develop. "But it must develop in a way in which skill will predominate," says Wade. "This is the only way in which it could. One can go only so far in the direction of physical challenge following which we shall get total anarchy. We can say we will not have physical challenge beyond that which we have, or even go back and say we have too much, the pressures are too great. Football has to make up its mind which way it wants to go."

Wade says he would like to see even competition won over the next ten years won with style, with poise and composure. He was not a person who admired all that which came out of South America or Europe, but the best had a great deal to offer.

Apert from preaching and coaching, he feels that there is only one way to combat these problems. That is to say to players in disciplinary situations: "Sorry your attitude to the game is not one we can condone. Therefore, if you want to get involved in intimidation or downright vicious play, then it means suspension for a longer period, or we will put you out of the game for ever if necessary."

### Birmingham

THE CITY OF OPPORTUNITY

#### SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

Applications are invited from professionally qualified social workers for the following posts which, with the exception of post (1), are in the twelve area teams which will exercise considerable delegated powers in the provision of social work services. The structure of the department, in a city with many challenging and interesting social problems, provides excellent opportunities for varied experience, professional advancement and personal development.

- (1) PRINCIPAL ASSISTANT (FIELDWORK SERVICES)** P.O. 1 (41-43, 075-23, 507)  
This is one of three posts to work with the Assistant Director (Fieldwork Services) in providing guidance, support, co-ordination and general oversight of twelve area teams. Candidates, in addition to holding a professional social work qualification, should have had considerable experience in social work in a senior capacity. Experience in connection with services for emotionally handicapped and severely mentally handicapped children and young people would be an advantage. Duties will include supervising social workers for all area teams as well as advisory functions with all areas.
- (2) ASSISTANT AREA SOCIAL SERVICES OFFICER** S.O. 1, 41-43, 223-22, 765  
There are three vacancies in area teams situated within the north-west, west and south-west districts of the city. Applicants should have been working in a capacity which has demonstrated their leadership abilities and potentialities. Duties will include assisting the Area Social Services Officer with general supervisory and management responsibilities and deputising in his/her absence.
- (3) SENIOR SOCIAL WORKERS** A.P.S. 42, 199-42, 457  
There are alternative posts for: (a) staff supervision; (b) training of social workers; (c) liaison with other agencies; (d) general social work duties and (e) services for delinquent and disturbed children and adolescents.
- (4) SOCIAL WORKERS** S.O. 1, 41-43, 223-22, 765  
Start will be encouraged and assisted to develop skills in dealing with mental subnormality according to experience and abilities, with a continuation of specialist roles wherever appropriate. Applications will be considered from those with professional social work qualifications or other suitable qualifications, or experience with the possibility of secondment for training at a social work post. Successful candidates will be placed on the salary scale S.O. 1, 41-43, 223-22, 765. Increments will be granted for social work experience.

For posts (2) and (3) psychiatric social work or other mental health social work experience is particularly welcomed, and there will be opportunities for participation in specialised mental health projects. Appointment to posts (2) and (3) will be on a full-time basis. Part-time appointments will be considered for posts (2) and (3) on a part-time basis. Applications should be made to the Assistant Director (Fieldwork Services), Mr. E. M. Taylor, Telephone 41-43, 223-22, 765, or to the Director of Social Services, P.O. Box 93, 91, Leam Street, Birmingham, B3 1JN, to whom applications should be returned by 10th September 1971, to whom applications should be returned by 10th September 1971.

### Houseparents wanted

Married couple (possibly childless) sought as houseparents at voluntary Children's Home in rural Lancashire close to sea and shops. They will be responsible to small committee for care of three likeable deprived youngsters, and later for up to eight as home is extended. Children will principally be wife's concern, as husband will follow own employment. Daily help and car provided.

Wife's salary: £12.11 p.a. rising to £13.65 p.a. less £2.10 p.a. subsistence. Additional £30 p.a. to husband of Home Office Child Care Grant. Husband's subsistence free in return for general help. Applicants must have been married for minimum 12 months. If already parents, children to be over 11 years and not likely to be added to. Please send details to: Mr. J. Armstrong, South Lodge, Old Southport Road, Farnby, Lancashire.

### Department of Health and Social Security

#### SOCIAL WORKER AND SOCIAL WORK ASSISTANT, RAMPTON HOSPITAL

The Department of Health and Social Security invites applications from men and women for the posts of Social Worker and Social Work Assistant at Rampton Hospital, Nottingham.

**Social Worker:** The Social Worker will be responsible for the care and supervision of patients with mental health problems. He will be required to work closely with the medical staff and to provide a high standard of care and supervision. The Social Worker will be required to work on a full-time basis and to be available for duty at all times.

**Social Work Assistant:** The Social Work Assistant will be responsible for the care and supervision of patients with mental health problems. He will be required to work closely with the Social Worker and to provide a high standard of care and supervision. The Social Work Assistant will be required to work on a full-time basis and to be available for duty at all times.

Applications should be sent to the Director of Social Services, P.O. Box 93, 91, Leam Street, Birmingham, B3 1JN, to whom applications should be returned by 10th September 1971.

### Planning Assistant

Career Grade rising to £2,457

Wimslow

The new Divisional Office at Wimslow opens in September and a person suitably qualified, experienced and motivated to undertake the duties of a Planning Assistant will be required. The post is a full-time position and will involve a wide range of duties in connection with the development of the Divisional Office. The post is a career grade position and will involve a wide range of duties in connection with the development of the Divisional Office. The post is a career grade position and will involve a wide range of duties in connection with the development of the Divisional Office.

Application forms and further particulars from: County Planning Director, Commerce House, Hunter Street, Chester. Closing date 6th September.

### HOSPITAL APPOINTMENTS

#### SALFORD HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

##### Medical Administration in the '70s

Personal initiative and drive are required for the post of Medical Administration Officer in the Salford Hospital. The post is a full-time position and will involve a wide range of duties in connection with the management of the hospital. The post is a career grade position and will involve a wide range of duties in connection with the management of the hospital. The post is a career grade position and will involve a wide range of duties in connection with the management of the hospital.

Applications should be sent to the Director of Social Services, P.O. Box 93, 91, Leam Street, Birmingham, B3 1JN, to whom applications should be returned by 10th September 1971.

### UNIVERSITIES

#### University College, Cardiff

##### DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL EXPLOITATION RESEARCH STUDENTSHIP

Applications are invited from suitably qualified graduates in Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, or Geology for a Research Studentship in the Department of Mineral Exploitation Research. The post is a full-time position and will involve a wide range of duties in connection with the research in the Department of Mineral Exploitation Research. The post is a career grade position and will involve a wide range of duties in connection with the research in the Department of Mineral Exploitation Research.

Applications should be sent to the Director of Social Services, P.O. Box 93, 91, Leam Street, Birmingham, B3 1JN, to whom applications should be returned by 10th September 1971.

### University of Liverpool

#### Department of Electrical Engineering and Electronics

Applications are invited for an appointment as Research Assistant, supported by a £1,000 research grant, to work for a period of three years on the mechanism of electron emission from cathodes. The post is a full-time position and will involve a wide range of duties in connection with the research in the Department of Electrical Engineering and Electronics. The post is a career grade position and will involve a wide range of duties in connection with the research in the Department of Electrical Engineering and Electronics.

Applications should be sent to the Director of Social Services, P.O. Box 93, 91, Leam Street, Birmingham, B3 1JN, to whom applications should be returned by 10th September 1971.

### THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS

#### SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

##### MULTIDISCIPLINARY LABORATORIES DIRECTOR

The new Medical School Building is to be opened in about five years' time and will include multidisciplinary laboratories. The post is a full-time position and will involve a wide range of duties in connection with the management of the school. The post is a career grade position and will involve a wide range of duties in connection with the management of the school. The post is a career grade position and will involve a wide range of duties in connection with the management of the school.

Applications should be sent to the Director of Social Services, P.O. Box 93, 91, Leam Street, Birmingham, B3 1JN, to whom applications should be returned by 10th September 1971.

### Victoria University of Wellington

#### LECTURER IN PHYSICS

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Physics. The post is a full-time position and will involve a wide range of duties in connection with the teaching and research in the Department of Physics. The post is a career grade position and will involve a wide range of duties in connection with the teaching and research in the Department of Physics. The post is a career grade position and will involve a wide range of duties in connection with the teaching and research in the Department of Physics.

Applications should be sent to the Director of Social Services, P.O. Box 93, 91, Leam Street, Birmingham, B3 1JN, to whom applications should be returned by 10th September 1971.

### OTHER PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

APPEAR ON PAGE 18

### UNIVERSITY OF YORK

#### J.B. MORRELL LIBRARY

##### ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN

Applications are invited for one post of Assistant Librarian (General) in the J.B. Morrell Library. The post is a full-time position and will involve a wide range of duties in connection with the management of the library. The post is a career grade position and will involve a wide range of duties in connection with the management of the library. The post is a career grade position and will involve a wide range of duties in connection with the management of the library.

Applications should be sent to the Director of Social Services, P.O. Box 93, 91, Leam Street, Birmingham, B3 1JN, to whom applications should be returned by 10th September 1971.

### University of Sydney

#### LECTURESHIP IN AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Preference to candidates with training in agricultural economics and a degree in agricultural economics. The post is a full-time position and will involve a wide range of duties in connection with the teaching and research in the Department of Agricultural Economics. The post is a career grade position and will involve a wide range of duties in connection with the teaching and research in the Department of Agricultural Economics. The post is a career grade position and will involve a wide range of duties in connection with the teaching and research in the Department of Agricultural Economics.

Applications should be sent to the Director of Social Services, P.O. Box 93, 91, Leam Street, Birmingham, B3 1JN, to whom applications should be returned by 10th September 1971.

### POLYTECHNICS

#### Leeds Polytechnic

##### Department of Life Sciences

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Life Sciences. The post is a full-time position and will involve a wide range of duties in connection with the teaching and research in the Department of Life Sciences. The post is a career grade position and will involve a wide range of duties in connection with the teaching and research in the Department of Life Sciences. The post is a career grade position and will involve a wide range of duties in connection with the teaching and research in the Department of Life Sciences.

Applications should be sent to the Director of Social Services, P.O. Box 93, 91, Leam Street, Birmingham, B3 1JN, to whom applications should be returned by 10th September 1971.

### Leeds Polytechnic

#### Department of Life Sciences

##### Principal Lecturer in Medical Laboratory Technology

Applications are invited for the post of Principal Lecturer in Medical Laboratory Technology. The post is a full-time position and will involve a wide range of duties in connection with the teaching and research in the Department of Life Sciences. The post is a career grade position and will involve a wide range of duties in connection with the teaching and research in the Department of Life Sciences. The post is a career grade position and will involve a wide range of duties in connection with the teaching and research in the Department of Life Sciences.

Applications should be sent to the Director of Social Services, P.O. Box 93, 91, Leam Street, Birmingham, B3 1JN, to whom applications should be returned by 10th September 1971.

### Leeds Polytechnic

#### Department of Life Sciences

##### Principal Lecturer in Medical Laboratory Technology

Applications are invited for the post of Principal Lecturer in Medical Laboratory Technology. The post is a full-time position and will involve a wide range of duties in connection with the teaching and research in the Department of Life Sciences. The post is a career grade position and will involve a wide range of duties in connection with the teaching and research in the Department of Life Sciences. The post is a career grade position and will involve a wide range of duties in connection with the teaching and research in the Department of Life Sciences.

Applications should be sent to the Director of Social Services, P.O. Box 93, 91, Leam Street, Birmingham, B3 1JN, to whom applications should be returned by 10th September 1971.

### CITY OF SALFORD

#### PHYSIOTHERAPIST

A vacancy exists for a Senior-grade Physiotherapist with M.C.S.P. qualifications and State Registration. The work is mainly with handicapped children and babies. There is a school for physically handicapped children and for mentally handicapped, both schools have a hydrotherapy pool. Treatment is also given at a school attended by children suffering from chest conditions.

Applications should be sent to the Medical Officer of Health, Salford, to whom applications should be returned by 10th September 1971.

### Department of Health and Social Security

#### SOCIAL WORKER AND SOCIAL WORK ASSISTANT, RAMPTON HOSPITAL

The Department of Health and Social Security invites applications from men and women for the posts of Social Worker and Social Work Assistant at Rampton Hospital, Nottingham.

**Social Worker:** The Social Worker will be responsible for the care and supervision of patients with mental health problems. He will be required to work closely with the medical staff and to provide a high standard of care and supervision. The Social Worker will be required to work on a full-time basis and to be available for duty at all times.

**Social Work Assistant:** The Social Work Assistant will be responsible for the care and supervision of patients with mental health problems. He will be required to work closely with the Social Worker and to provide a high standard of care and supervision. The Social Work Assistant will be required to work on a full-time basis and to be available for duty at all times.

Applications should be sent to the Director of Social Services, P.O. Box 93, 91, Leam Street, Birmingham, B3 1JN, to whom applications should be returned by 10th September 1971.

### Department of Health and Social Security

#### SOCIAL WORKER AND SOCIAL WORK ASSISTANT, RAMPTON HOSPITAL

The Department of Health and Social Security invites applications from men and women for the posts of Social Worker and Social Work Assistant at Rampton Hospital, Nottingham.

**Social Worker:** The Social Worker will be responsible for the care and supervision of patients with mental health problems. He will be required to work closely with the medical staff and to provide a high standard of care and supervision. The Social Worker will be required to work on a full-time basis and to be available for duty at all times.

**Social Work Assistant:** The Social Work Assistant will be responsible for the care and supervision of patients with mental health problems. He will be required to work closely with the Social Worker and to provide a high standard of care and supervision. The Social Work Assistant will be required to work on a full-time basis and to be available for duty at all times.

Applications should be sent to the Director of Social Services, P.O. Box 93, 91, Leam Street, Birmingham, B3 1JN, to whom applications should be returned by 10th September 1971.











